"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and warmer Monday and Tuesday; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,492. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHIHUAHUA ROUTS BANDITS BATTLING IN CITY'S STREETS

Intrenched Defenders Drive the Foes to Plain, Where Gun Fire Rakes Them.

VILLA'S AUTOMOBILE IS HIT

Outlaw Leader Is Compelled to Abandon Car in Which He Twice Risks Death.

RELIEF COLUMN ON MARCH

Carranzistas Expect Maycotte Will End Siege—First Chief Silent on Protocol.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Nov. 25, (by Courier to Marfa, Texas, Nov. 26.)—Francisco Villa's automobile, which he was using to direct his campaign against the Carranza troops, was struck by shell fire today, and was abandoned near Fresno, southwest of the city.

Villa drove in the machine to within about three miles of the city from the northwest yesterday afternoon, and the car was then shelled by long range guns, but he escaped.

The shell holes and bullet marks were plainly seen on the sides of the big automobile today when it was found on the battlefield after Villa abandoned it and rode away on horseback.

The battle today (Saturday) started soon after telegraphic communication with Juarez was cut. The wire went down at 10 o'clock A. M., and the battle started raging by 11:30 A. M. The bandits' attack covered the entire southern front, with flanking operations to the east and west.

The most desperate fighting occurred in Zarco Avenue within the city. The bandits threw their best equipped forces against the entrenchments, which had been thrown up across this street, and street fighting followed.

The invaders made every possible effort to take these intrenchments, which were the key to the defenses of the city proper The de facto infantry met these charges with countercharges and the battle waged back and forth in this narrow street until the Villa bandits were driven out of the mouth of the avenue on to the plains, where they were raked with machine-gun fire from the housetops and the artillery fire which had supported effectively the infantry efforts.

General Trevino is prepared for another general assault. Although the indications today were the enemy would not attack again, Trevino is not relinquishing his vigilance and is prepared for a surprise assault from any one of the four quarters. At the time this message was dispatched by courier there were no bandits to be seen west of the city. General Carlos Ozuna's cavalry charges in that direction completely freed that sector of Villa forces.

The losses on both sides are reported to be heavy, as some of the fighting of the last twenty-four hours has been almost hand to hand. The wounded who fell outside of the city could not be rescued from the "No Man's Land" beyond the first-line trenches because of the firing by both the bandits and the Government forces. It is expected rescue parties will be sent out under cover of night tonight to bring in the wounded and bury the dead. The wounded who fell within the city are being cared for at the Municipal Hospital. Women are serving as volunteer nurses in this and other hospitals of the city.

The troops on both the bandit and Government sides appear very tired after three days of almost constant fighting. The Government forces, however, are in good spirits. They celebrated the victories which they claim over the Villa bandits, as they huddled around their camp fires in the first line trenches.

A small band of Villa bandits late yesterday afternoon took a foothold in the Church of Santa Rio de Guadalupe. They were driven out by gunfire from their stronghold, and cavalry dispersed them. This morning small groups of enemy cavalry were shelled by the artillery of Santa Rosa Hill.

The column of General Maycotte, who has already left Santa Rosalia with 3,500 cavalry, is expected to reach here Sunday and drive off the remaining bandits.

Villa is expected to withdraw soon to the hills as his forces have been scattered by the shell and rifle fire of the de facto forces and his efforts to capture the city are growing less and less forceful. He is believed to have learned of the advance of General Maycotte.

Officers of General Trevino's General Staff expect to disperse the remaining forces of the bandits and declare the situation will be completely cleared by tonight.

MEXICANS' OPINIONS OF PROTOCOL DIVIDED

High Officials Await Full Text of Document and Secretary Lane's Statement.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Nov. 26.—High Mexican officials who are here to attend the Constitutional Convention are still awaiting the full text of the border control protocol signed in Atlantic City last week, and the full text of Secretary Lane's statement of the policy of the United States Government toward Mexico, before they will make any comment on either.

There is evidence that the news of the protocol and of Secretary Lane's statement has been received with mixed feel-

Continued on Page 5.

PARTY IN AN OPEN BOAT ON SAND BAR 24 HOURS

Searle, in Power Yacht, Rescues Wife and the Dodds in Great South Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 26.—Returning from New York City to his home here yesterday, Charles K. Searle learned that his wife had been absent since early on the afternoon of Friday. He thought he would find her with Mr. and Mrs. Walton Dodd, with whom she had gone for an outing on Friday, but the Dodd's home was empty. Making further inquiries, Mr. Searle learned that his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Dodd had left on Friday afternoon in an open auxiliary cruiser for a shooting expedition at Short Beach, on the other side of Great South Bay, but no one could be found who had seen them return.

In alarm, Mr. Searle sent to his father, Charles Searle, ex-Commodore of the Babylon Yacht Club, and they set out in the power yacht Wild Thyme to cruise over the course between Babylon and Short Beach. Late in the afternoon they sighted a boat stranded on a bar half a mile from the Wa-Wa-Yanda Club in Wheg Inlet. As the Wild Thyme headed for it they began to hear shouts from the stranded craft, which they identified as the voices of Mrs. Searle and her companions.

The tide was high, enabling the power yacht to go near enough to rescue the three in the open cruiser, who were almost overcome by cold, hunger, and exhaustion. For twenty-four hours they had been exposed to piercing winds sweeping over Great South Bay, the spray keeping their clothing dampened. Mr. Dodd's condition was the worst, because he had been wet the day before when he climbed overboard and sought unsuccessfully to push the boat off the sands.

The two women had spent the night huddled together as closely as possible under the Summer cabin, while Dodd had exercised almost continuously to keep his blood in circulation.

Their troubles had begun late on Friday afternoon when the cruiser ran out of gasoline. Dodd hoisted sail, but the boat refused to respond to the rudder, because of the shifting wind. A little after dark it ran upon the sand bar.

TWO NEW YEAR'S EVES LATEST HOTEL PLAN

Regan to Hold One Sunday Night—The Other to Begin Monday.

Those who desire to observe New Year's Eve twice this year will have the opportunity. They may choose either Sunday night, Dec. 31, or Monday, Jan. 1, without risking a lack of food, liquid refreshment, or good cheer and entertainment.

James B. Regan of the Hotel Knickerbocker and some others insist on going by the calendar. In the language of Mr. Regan: "The time to celebrate New Year's Eve is on New Year's Eve, and that is the time it will be observed at the Knickerbocker."

Most of the hotel men agreed several days ago to celebrate New Year's Eve on Monday night. That is, they agreed to furnish special entertainment that would be in keeping with the time-honored custom in New York, and to keep the entertainments going until 1917 was well established.

"I don't care what the others do," said Mr. Regan yesterday. "I've already sent out 5,000 notices to my patrons, telling them that New Year's Eve will be celebrated at the Knickerbocker on New Year's Eve. I have also had notices distributed on the tables, and have hung placards on the walls. My license permits me to sell liquor with food, and I intend to take advantage of it. Those who have reservations need have no fear of going without food or refreshments."

At the Waldorf yesterday it was announced that New Year's Eve guests would get a refreshment or chec... The same statement was made at other hotels, accompanied with the announcement that those who were not satisfied with celebrating on Sunday night might go back on the following night.

SOCIALISTS IN ROME WANT OUR MEDIATION

Leader Will Ask Italian Chamber to Seek a Peace Congress Through Neutrals.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Morning Post says in a dispatch from Rome:

"An Italian official of the Socialist Party, which opposed war, has given notice of a motion for the opening of the Chamber in a week's time and for inviting the Government to invoke mediation of the United States and other neutrals with a view to summoning a congress of belligerents for making peace on the following principles:

"Renunciation of forcible annexations, recognition of the right of all States great and small to exist according to the doctrine of nationality and adoption of Viscount Grey's proposal of international arbitration to prevent future wars. This motion has been communicated to Socialist parties in other Parliaments."

ASK MORE FOR WIVES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

Socialists Will Fight Compulsion Bill Unless Government Increases Allowances, Vorwaerts Says.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Berlin Vorwärts as publishing an editorial declaring the Socialists will oppose the Compulsion bill in the Reichstag unless the Government considers the demand that allowances for soldiers' wives be increased in proportion to the increased cost of living The Vorwärts says if women are compelled to work in war munition factories while their children are inadequately provided for they will revolt.

The correspondent adds that the editorial has made a deep impression in political circles.

Quoting the Berlin Tageblatt, the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says a number of interviews with leading dealers in luxuries, such as furriers, jewelers, fashionable tailors, costumers, and florists, printed in the Tageblatt, assert that the compulsion law, if enacted, will ruin Germany's trade in luxuries. The dealers declare, says the correspondent, that within two months after the enactment of the bill they will be compelled to close their stores until peace is concluded.

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50 PER CENT. JUMP IN INCOME TAX IN FISCAL YEAR 1916

Collections from Individuals Reach $67,943,594 and from Corporations $56,993,657.

336,652 PERSONS ON LISTS

Includes 22,916 Spinsters—120 Persons Pay on $1,000,000 —New York Figures.

OTHER REVENUE GAINS, TOO

Total Internal Collections Were $512,723,287, of Which New York State Paid a Fifth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The striking success of the income tax as a method of obtaining funds to help pay the constantly growing cost of maintaining a national Government that now calls on Congress for appropriations aggregating more than a billion dollars annually is demonstrated by figures made public tonight by William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

During the fiscal year 1916 the receipts from individual income tax aggregated $67,943,594.63, as compared with $41,036,162.09 for 1915. The corporation income tax payments during 1916 aggregated $56,303,637.98, as compared with $39,155,596.77 in 1915. From both sources the Government collected $124,937,252.61, as compared with $80,201,758.86 in 1915.

The personal income tax was paid by 336,652 persons. Of these 120,402 paid on net incomes of between $5,000 and $10,000 a year. The number of married persons paying tax was 266,153. Single persons paying the income tax embraced 47,583 men and 22,916 women.

The figures show that 120 persons paid taxes on net incomes of $1,000,000 or over, 1,793 on from $100,000 to $150,000, a total of 724 on from $150,000 to $200,000, a total of 386 on from $200,000 to $250,000, a total of 216 on from $250,000 to $300,000, a total of 254 on from $300,000 to $400,000, a total of 122 on from $400,000 to $500,000, and 204 on from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

New York State Figures.

In New York State 73,409 persons paid the personal income tax to the Federal Government. Of these 55,008 were married. Married women rendering separate returns in New York State numbered 1,674. Single persons in New York State paying the tax were 12,424 men and 5,977 women.

Of the 120 persons in the entire country who paid taxes on net incomes of $1,000,000 or over, annually, 74 live in New York State. The income record for the State follows:

From $3,000 to $4,000	11,840
From $4,000 to $5,000	11,571
From $5,000 to $10,000	25,603
From $10,000 to $15,000	8,116
From $15,000 to $20,000	4,213
From $20,000 to $25,000	2,744
From $25,000 to $30,000	1,580
From $30,000 to $40,000	2,173
From $40,000 to $50,000	1,110
From $50,000 to $75,000	1,638
From $75,000 to $100,000	745
From $100,000 to $150,000	656
From $150,000 to $200,000	291
From $200,000 to $250,000	160
From $250,000 to $300,000	105
From $300,000 to $400,000	106
From $400,000 to $500,000	57
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	117
From $1,000,000 and over	74

The distribution by States of the 120 persons paying taxes on annual incomes of $1,000,000 and over shows, besides the 74 in New York, 4 each in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, 1 each in Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Vermont, 2 each in Massachusetts and Michigan, 7 in New Jersey, and 6 in Ohio.

The distribution by States of income taxpayers whose incomes aggregated from $500,000 to $1,000,000 each last year was: California 3, Colorado 1, Connecticut 4, Delaware 6, Florida 1, Illinois 16, Maine 1, Maryland 2, Massachusetts 13, Michigan 7, Minnesota 1, Missouri 3, New Jersey 2, New York 117, Texas 1, Vermont 1, Virginia 1, and Wisconsin 2.

Greater New York Districts.

The distribution of the personal income tax, based on net returns from the First District, embracing all of Long Island and Staten Island, follows:

Total married persons paying the tax, including women rendering returns separately	10,317
Total single men paying the tax	1,797
Total single women paying the tax	1,064
Total persons paying the income tax	13,194

The number of net incomes on which tax was paid in each class was:

From $3,000 to $4,000	3,002
From $4,000 to $5,000	2,404
From $5,000 to $10,000	4,618
From $10,000 to $15,000	1,311
From $15,000 to $20,000	574
From $20,000 to $25,000	346
From $25,000 to $30,000	228
From $30,000 to $40,000	213
From $40,000 to $50,000	120
From $50,000 to $75,000	163
From $75,000 to $100,000	76
From $100,000 to $150,000	39
From $150,000 to $200,000	12
From $200,000 to $250,000	13
From $250,000 to $300,000	10
From $300,000 to $400,000	7
From $400,000 to $500,000	8
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	2
On $1,000,000 and over	2

The distribution of the personal income tax, based on net returns from the Second or downtown district of New York, follows:

Total married persons paying the tax, including women rendering returns separately	13,225
Total single men paying the tax	3,629
Total single women paying the tax	730
Total persons paying the income tax	17,584

The number of net incomes on which tax was paid in each class was:

From $3,000 to $4,000	2,198
From $4,000 to $5,000	2,272
From $5,000 to $10,000	5,089
From $10,000 to $15,000	2,038
From $15,000 to $20,000	1,165
From $20,000 to $25,000	799
From $25,000 to $30,000	578
From $30,000 to $40,000	711
From $40,000 to $50,000	440
From $50,000 to $75,000	674
From $75,000 to $100,000	285
From $100,000 to $150,000	282
From $150,000 to $200,000	136
From $200,000 to $250,000	67
From $250,000 to $300,000	54
From $300,000 to $400,000	60
From $400,000 to $500,000	20
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	75
From $1,000,000 or over	42

The distribution of the personal income tax, based on net returns from

British Cruiser Near Sandy Hook Warns Ships to Beware Submarines Off This Coast

The British cruiser Lancaster was reported last night fifteen miles southeast of Sandy Hook sending out by wireless a general warning to all steamships flying the flags of the Entente Allies to beware of German submarines on this side of the Atlantic.

The Lancaster directed the commanders of allied vessels to keep a sharp lookout for underwater boats. They were also told not to show any lights and to avoid as far as possible the regular Atlantic steamship lanes.

This was regarded as again confirming the rumor that has been abroad in shipping circles for the last few days that two German submarines had broken through the allied cordon on the other side of the Atlantic and were coming over here to repeat the exploits of the U-53, which made a disastrous raid on shipping off Nantucket last month.

A rumor reached New York last night from Washington to the effect that the two submarines had arrived and were among the small islands off the New Hampshire coast. It was further rumored that the U-53 had not gone back to Germany and was with the two submarines that had arrived three or four days ago.

Captain T. G. Barman of the American liner Kroonland, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said that his wireless operator picked up a message on Saturday night warning shipmasters to look out for German submarines off the American coast. The Kroonland did not deviate from her course round the Nantucket Lightship, but as a precaution against any possibility of mistake by any submarine that might be lurking in her path electric lights were hung over the sides on Saturday night to show the American flag and the ship's name painted on the hull. The lifeboats and rafts were cleared and made all ready for lowering away. The officers of the Kroonland and the Philadelphia, another American liner, which arrived late in the afternoon, said they did not hear or see anything of the German U-boats on the voyage across the Atlantic.

Among the steamships belonging to the allied nations due to arrive this week are the Cunarders Laconia and Pannonia, with passengers from Liverpool and London respectively; the Anchor liner Tuscania, with passengers from Glasgow; the White Star passenger liner Lapland, from Liverpool, the Duca d'Aosta, with passengers from Genoa, and the Bermudian from Bermuda.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Only unofficial information, similar to that received in New York came to Washington tonight in regard to the reported presence of two German submarines off the United States coast. One official, who seemed to doubt the truth of the report, said he had been hearing rumors of the same sort for three weeks.

If German war submarines attempt to repeat the performance of U-53 in sinking vessels close to the mainland this Government may feel called upon to take cognizance of their activity. After the U-53's exploits Secretary Lansing went to Shadow Lawn to confer with President Wilson on the subject. Their conclusion was that the work of a single belligerent submarine near the shores of the United States would not afford ground for protest unless it was continued for any considerable period, but if several submarines engaged in hostile operations in these waters the United States Government might find serious cause for offense.

FAMILY OF SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH

Neighbors of New Jersey Farmer Discovered Flames Too Late to Save Those in the House.

FOUGHT FIRE WITH BUCKETS

Believed the Victims Were Suffocated While Asleep—Find Bodies in Ruins.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 26.—The smell of smoke and the crackle of flames roused neighbors of Lewis Wilson, a farmer, shortly after daylight this morning, and they ran from their homes to find the two and a half story frame farmhouse of Wilson blazing from cellar to roof. They knew that Wilson, his wife, her mother, and two sons and two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had been in the house and realized, when they could not find one of them, that all seven were still inside the blazing house.

There is no fire department in this town and the fire had made such progress that the farmers could not check it with the little water they were able to draw from the well and throw on the flames from buckets. It was impossible for any one to enter the place; so, though they knew that the Wilson family was dead or dying inside, neighbors were forced to stand by helpless until the farmhouse burned to the ground.

When only a part of the brick chimney and a heap of embers remained to mark where the house had stood, the heat made it still impossible to search for bodies, and it was late in the morning when the bodies of Wilson, his wife, Margaret, and her mother, Mrs. Katherine Gibson, were found. Even then there was no trace of the bodies of the children, Gertrude, 11 years old; Thomas, 9; Lyman, 6, and Beatrice, a year and a half, and it is supposed that they were consumed.

How the fire started could not be told, of course, but it is supposed that an overheated stove caused it. The house was heated by wood stoves, and apparently one of these, on the ground floor, started the blaze. The flames spread rapidly, it is supposed, but still it is believed that some of the family would have escaped by jumping from bedroom windows, unless they had been suffocated by smoke.

Arthur Wilson, a brother of Lewis, and Charles Jacquette, who were first to reach the house, believe Wilson and his family were made unconscious by smoke before the flames reached them. When Arthur Wilson and Jacquette opened a window on the ground floor, hoping to be able to enter, they were met by a rush of smoke and flame that drove them back, but Wilson says that, as he peered in, he saw the second floor fall in, and thinks he saw the bodies of his brother and his family tumble down with it.

The three elder children were members of the community Sunday school, and the session this afternoon was made a sort of memorial service for the dead children.

Wilson was well to do. Like his three brothers, he was a prosperous farmer, and the family was well known in lower Cape May County.

AUSTRALIAN FIGHTERS DENY GERMAN CHARGE

Say British Have Not Made Colonials Bear the Brunt of Battle.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 26, (via London, Monday, Nov. 27,) (from a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—Wireless reports sent from Berlin on Saturday, charging that the British have favored their own contingents at the expense of the colonial troops, particularly the Australians, in the recent fighting, were denounced today at the Australian Headquarters as false. That the Australians have been in hard fighting is true. They have the honor of being considered among the best troops on this front and have been used the same as the other famous divisions.

The official representative of the Australians told The Associated Press correspondent today that they would have been aggrieved if they had been treated as inferior in organization, personnel, or material. He added that the recent attacks had their natural difficulty, but that the Australians and British had been side by side, and that the heaviest fighting fell upon the shoulders of the English, Scottish, and Irish divisions.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,164 B'way. —Adv.

COSTLY EGG BANNED BY CITY HOUSEWIVES

Women, Backed by Officials and Dealers, Plan Embargo Till Prices Drop.

BUTTER ON BLACKLIST THEN

First of Series of "Fasts" Set for Tomorrow, to Last Two Weeks at Least.

A household embargo on eggs, the authors of the movement expect, will be inaugurated in New York City tomorrow. The movement has the indorsement of the National Housewives' League and other consumers' organizations, also of Commissioner of Foods and Markets Dillon, representing the State, and Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan, representing the city. Wholesale and retail egg dealers, too, have given the proposal their approval as the only practical method of defeating the speculators.

This is said to be the first food boycott which has had the support of dealers. The suggestion for the embargo, as planned by Commissioner Hartigan, came in this case from a representative of one of the largest grocery firms in this city, and the Presidents of all the retail grocery associations in the city will meet at the Municipal Building on Wednesday afternoon to work out a plan for co-operation between the public and retail dealers to strike at speculators in eggs and later to attack speculation in other foodstuffs.

The National Housewives' League, which forced down the price of butter and meat two years ago by a boycott, will be joined in the present movement by the Consumers' League, the National Woman's Movement to Reduce the Cost of Living, and other organizations of consumers.

Other Blacklists to Follow.

The plan, which is a development of that worked out by the Housewives' League and State Commissioner Dillon, calls for placing eggs on the housewives' blacklist for two weeks, followed by two weeks' blacklisting of butter, and similar treatment for two weeks each of potatoes, poultry, and other food products.

News from other cities of similar blacklisting movements promises that this Winter will test the power of the housewife in all parts of the country to combat the food speculator by co-operative action.

After the suggestion had come from one of the largest retail grocery firms in this city that the public and the wholesale and retail grocery trade should combine for a battle with speculators, Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan called to his office the heads of the twelve largest firms in the retail grocery business in this city and held a general discussion of the causes of the rise in the price of eggs and other products.

The grocers contended that they were as hard hit as the general public by the rising prices, and that, in spite of increased gross monthly incomes, their profits had fallen off rapidly. One of the biggest grocers in the city said his income had shrunk 25 per cent. in the last few months.

Some grocers were quick to indorse the idea of successive embargoes on eggs, butter, and other products. They said they were weary of complaints from customers, who held the retail grocer personally responsible for every jump in prices, and that they would be glad to have their trade in eggs cut up to pieces for two weeks or more in order to reach the egg speculators and force prices down.

Hartigan Discusses the Plan.

"If the cause of the high price of eggs is largely due to speculation," said Commissioner Hartigan, "an embargo on eggs will help the honest retailer and wholesaler more than it will hurt them. The wholesalers who are permanently in that business tell me the high prices of eggs and the manipulation of them has injured them financially, as well as bringing them under suspicion and causing proposed legislation which might hurt them permanently.

"I have talked during the last week with most of the largest dealers in eggs in this city, and they assure me that the present situation is not due to the withholding of eggs by the regular middlemen, but to speculators who usually follow other lines. They told me that the men who had broken into egg speculation this season were largely the same men who had been plunging in war stocks, and that the money used in storing eggs for speculative purposes was largely money made on munitions.

"It will take a great deal of investigation to discover how far speculation and how far natural causes are re-

Continued on Page 20.

Deerfoot—The Savory, Flavory Sausage For the Thanksgiving breakfast. Order the genuine to-day. Pound parchment packages. —Adv.

PARIS PRESS SEES GERMAN WEAKNESS IN PEACE TALK

Unanimous in Rejecting Terms Which Mean Only a Return to the Status Quo.

TEMPS WARNS AMERICA

Says Germany Will Only Plan Revenge if Her Militarism Is Not Crushed.

PROMISES A JUST PEACE

But It Must Be Made by the Force of the Allies, in Order to be Lasting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Temps devotes a leading editorial tonight to THE NEW YORK TIMES's series of peace articles, employing the heading "New Pacifist Campaign." Although the articles themselves are not reprinted, except for a few sentences, it is evident from the tone of the Temps and other papers that they have been cabled fully.

While the journals are unanimous in the rejection of any peace terms, which, as the Temps notes, "never concede anything beyond a return to the situation created by the treaty of Frankfort," yet there is open satisfaction expressed in certain quarters at the successive tentatives coming from the Central Powers. The feeling is that if Germany were really in the superior position in which she boasts herself to be such ideas would be the last she would set forth through the neutral press.

The Temps says:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES has begun a series of articles to demand 'that an end of the conflict be made by an international arrangement in which the United States would participate.' These suggestions have as their object only the benefit of Germany. Their vision goes no further than to terminate a world calamity, and for the future they hold to the illusion that Germany will profit from the lesson of her missed stroke. If the adherents of this theory knew our enemies better they would not doubt that, on the contrary, one lesson the Central Powers would draw would be the necessity of preparing a more successful revenge in the future.

"If these adherents lived nearer the realities of the war they would understand better that it cannot be terminated by a peace providing only for the restitution of Belgium and the evacuation of France. It is not two groups of rival States, but two moralities, two civilizations, which are at grips. It is necessary that Prussian militarism shall not survive the calamities it has unchained, and that a respite shall not permit it to make a new attempt against humanity. What would international treaties amount to while Germany remains in condition to disown them? The humanitarian pacifists of America follow a chimera. Do they not see that they are making a future policeman of this Germany which has put the torch to the world to satisfy her greed? Our own pacifists had the same illusion the past, and we almost died of them. The task which our dead have left unfinished will be carried to an end, however distant that may be. Let the humanitarian pacifists of America have confidence in the force of the Allies. They will make a peace just and equitable, which will have nothing in common with a limping peace which would give the world neither happiness nor tranquillity. One cannot understand such talk, which, by enfeebling our will to continue, would snatch victory from our hands."

"Evidently this is not what THE NEW YORK TIMES desires: but its campaign would tend to this result if, against all appearances, it found sufficient echo on the other side of the Atlantic."

CALLS BRITISH IDEAS MORE MODERATE

Massingham Recognizes America's Importance as an "Honest Broker" Between Foes.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—In its current issue the Liberal weekly, The Nation, after describing the dissatisfaction felt both in the country and in Parliament with the conduct of the war, says:

"Nor are these feelings dissociated from a certain change of tone about the war. Ideas of moderation and appeasement grow here, as in Germany, and with them the hope of peace which will usher in a new European society and close the reign of hate that devours the world. They gain strength from the now widely spread views of the army, and from the feeling that, after all, the greater end of the war, the destruction of the threatened all-dominance of Germany, is in sight.

"In response to a request from THE NEW YORK TIMES, the editor of The Nation, W. H. Massingham, has made the following further statement:

Extreme War Aims Modified.

"I am asked to say whether a peace movement exists in this country and what is its direction. In the sense of a desire to conclude the war on terms excluding or denying the more vital claims of our allies, no such movement exists. I should rather describe the tendency of opinion as toward a more composed and rational view of the nature of settlement. Two extreme ideas are being modified or are disappearing, owing in some degree, I think, to the feeling that Germany's aggressive force has largely been broken.

"The first of these is the notion that the war should go on until it has insured the destruction of German unity or nationality; the second is that no peace should not be a definite one, but that it should be succeeded by an economic war aimed at the obliteration or reduction of Germany's foreign trade by high tariffs or a complete boycott of her goods. As the war grows in seriousness and the terrible character of the sacrifice it exacts is realized, the desire for a real peace—a peace of nations—grows, too. Many feel that this is only possible under an adaptation of the American plan, which in its turn implies a reversion to the policy of a concert to which Germany must necessarily be a party. This, again, is inherent in Lord Grey's acceptance of a league of nations, as well as in Mr.

Continued on Page 2.

Battle in Air Over Bucharest; Several Killed by Bombs

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27.—Telegraphing from Bucharest under date of Sunday, The Morning Post correspondent says:

"From 10 o'clock Sunday morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, squadrons of enemy airplanes flew over Bucharest and the Chitila, dropping bombs. Several persons were killed. Some of our airplanes engaged the hostile craft."

AUSTRIA READY TO DISCUSS PEACE

In View of Present Military Situation, She Feels She Can Do So with Dignity.

LOOK HOPEFULLY TO RUSSIA

LITTLE HOPE OF RESULT

Diplomatic Opinion Is That England Will Prevent Any Shortening of the War.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Saturday, Nov. 25.—In view of the splendid military situation the Austrian people are making no pretence of disguising their normal human yearnings for peace which today are taking the form of a lively platonic interest in early peace prospects.

From the sentimental regret arising spontaneously in Austrians' minds that the venerable and sorely-tried Francis Joseph could not have lived to end his days in peace, it has been only a short and logical step to speculation as to what effect, if any, the change of Kaisers may have in accelerating the coming of the peace dove, and the general opinion tends to be that it will be favorable rather than otherwise.

Peace Never Featured.

A considerable volume of peace news is being featured in the Vienna press, foremost being the report that THE NEW YORK TIMES has come out editorially for peace, which has aroused intense interest not only among the public, but in political, diplomatic and particularly financial circles. While as yet, unfortunately, no details are known here regarding THE TIMES peace campaign, the liveliest speculation and discussion has been aroused by a telegram from The Hague to the Neues Wiener Journal to the effect that "THE NEW YORK TIMES attitude toward peace has attracted the most serious attention of American circles at The Hague because THE TIMES Washington correspondent is known to be close to the White House, and his reports are therefore to be regarded as practically inspired, and it may be believed that THE TIMES Washington correspondent in discussing the probabilities of a near peace has had a favorable opportunity and isn't acting out of harmony with the White House"

This report is largely featured in the Vienna papers under the headline, "The Peace Discussions in America," and, next to reports of victories in the Rumanian theatre of war, no news is being read here with keener zest.

Official Austria, however, is yet hopelessly perplexed over the scanty report filtering through London regarding THE NEW YORK TIMES attitude toward peace, because only recently, following on the heels of the first rumors that President Wilson was meditating some preliminary mediatory step, the Berlin correspondent of The Associated Press gave out to the press of Germany an official denial, purporting to come from Washington, that the American Government was considering any step of the kind. This element of America's humanitarian peace intentions has also been widely circulated in Austria, and is causing much confusion and perplexity in official minds as to whether The Associated Press denial or the reported attitude of THE TIMES is to be taken seriously.

Receptively Friendly.

I have been able to sound well-informed public opinion on the peace proposition in the last few days, and from my conversations with statesmen, diplomats, and representative business men and financiers, it seems to me certain that Austria would not view a mediatory move on America's part as an unfriendly act, or even as well-meaning meddling in Austria-Hungary's private affairs, out that, on the contrary, the Dual Monarchy's attitude would be receptively friendly. It is pointed out that the appointment of an Ambassador to fill the vacant post in Washington is in itself a significant sign of new times, and particularly the selection of Count Tarnowski, the former Minister to Bulgaria, whose parting words at Sofia that he is a great admirer of Americans, knows American conditions, and knows Wilson to be a true friend of mankind, whose strivings to bring about peace should, sooner or later, prove successful," are known to echo the feelings of the present Austrian Government.

It is worth stating in this connection that I have found not a trace of anti-American feeling in either official circles or among the people. On the contrary, Austria is prepared to make a strong bid for American friendship and good-will, while big business men are looking forward to a resumption of unhampered commercial relations with America after the war, and certain powerful financial interests are already pondering ways and means of trying to interest American capital in developing the great natural resources of the Dual Monarchy after peace comes. Significant, too, is the frequency with which Austrians expressed the hope that there will be no complications between America and Germany as a result of submarine cruiser warfare.

See England in the Way.

While official Austria is convinced of Wilson's good faith and high intentions, I found in official circles a conservatism, amounting almost to skepticism, regarding the possibility of any peace move at this time. In discussing THE NEW YORK TIMES attitude toward peace, a high official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said last night:

"I am inclined to scout all these reports of impending steps to mediate for peace, and nothing of the kind is known to us officially. I have no doubt as to President Wilson's good faith, and believe he sincerely desires to be active in restoring peace to the world, but he is helpless—England won't let him."

This conviction is the principal, perhaps the only, stumbling block in the path of peace, and that even America's good offices would be shattered against England's still-harbored hope of crushing the Central Powers I found to be the widespread opinion in political and official circles, with the corollary that Au-

Continued on Page 2.

TEUTON ARMIES MEET 50 MILES FROM BUCHAREST

Falkenhayn and Mackensen Join Hands in Drive on Rumanian Capital.

MOVING IN THREE LINES

Pressure on Rumania Now from Transylvania Passes to the Danube.

LOOK HOPEFULLY TO RUSSIA

London Observers Say Czar's Forces May Save Critical Situation on North and South.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The situation in Rumania, as described in today's news, shows that General von Falkenhayn's forces, having gained the railway at Craiova, have rapidly pushed to the southeast and, according to German official accounts, are already in touch with Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces, which crossed the Danube at Zimnitza and, advancing with equal rapidity, are now before Alexandria.

The German reports do not specify where the two forces joined hands, but say that the roads leading eastward from the Alt River are encumbered with fleeing Rumanian supply columns and marked by burning villages.

The Rumanian official communication to a large extent corroborates this news by reporting an engagement with an enemy column advancing toward Roshiori de Vede, on the railway a little north of Alexandria. Thus the central forces are now within fifty miles of Bucharest, which is threatened from the west, north and south.

The German communication also brings the interesting news that Field Marshal von Mackensen is personally commanding the movement across the Danube. There is no indication yet, however, as to what strength he has been able to put into this sector, but his movement seems to confirm the impression previously formed that his latest withdrawal in Dobrudja was voluntary in order to assemble forces for the Danube crossing. Neither is anything definite known as to whether General von Falkenhayn has transferred any considerable portion of the forces lately engaged in forcing the Red Tower and other Transylvanian passes to the operations through Vulcan Pass.

Should Rumania be driven to defend the line running north and south from the mountains between Red Tower and Toersburg Passes to the Danube, in order to protect Bucharest, military critics here consider that her position would be extremely critical. It is hoped, however, that Russia has been able to send sufficient reinforcements to relieve Rumania of the necessity of devoting large forces to the defense of her northern and Dobrudja frontiers, and that she will have sufficiently strong forces to carry on an effective fight in the Wallachian Plain.

Holding Alt Line, Rumanians Say.

The Bucharest official report says the Rumanian forces are holding fast to the line of the Alt River across Western Rumania to a point south of Slatina, some forty-five miles from the Danube, and also are maintaining their ground along the Rumanian northern front. The text of the Bucharest statement follows:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts.—On the western frontier of Moldavia the enemy attacked in the region of Oituz, but was repulsed. In the Buzeu Valley there is no change. At Bratocea and Predelus there have been reciprocal bombardments. In the Prahova Valley there was an artillery bombardment and minor infantry actions. In the region of Dragoslavele (northeast of Campulung) the enemy attacked after artillery preparation, but was repulsed.

Western Front.—An enemy attack directed toward Curtea de Arges was repulsed.

Our troops occupying the left bank of the Alt as far south as Slatina have been strongly bombarded by the enemy artillery. Further south our troops successfully engaged an enemy column advancing toward Roshiori.

The enemy troops which crossed the Danube at Zimnitza have advanced as far as the region south of Soim station.

Southern Front.—There has been an artillery bombardment and infantry fire all along the Danube. In Dobrudja our artillery bombarded enemy positions.

Petrograd has little to add. The Russian statement says:

On the Transylvania and Danube fronts there is nothing of importance to report.

London Writers Hopeful.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27.—Although the commentators in the morning newspapers today do not attempt to disguise the fact that the position of the Rumanians has become very much worse and that they are sorely in need of succor, the writers refuse to be pessimistic. They maintain that Rumania's position may be better than the map shows, and the fact that the central passes are still being held and that the Rumanian soldiers are fighting everywhere with desperate courage is taken to show that the morale of the army is unimpaired.

It is contended that as long as this is the case the Rumanians may yet turn the tables, as did the Allies on the Marne in 1914, the situation then having

many of the general features of the present position of Rumania.

Confidence is also expressed that reinforcements from the Rumanian northern army and the Russians soon must arrive for th eaid of the threatened armies in the south. The sudden rise in the danube in consequence of the thaw also is regarded as a factor which may prove very awkward for the Germans.

Some of the comment even approaches optimism, it being contended that the Germans in their haste to conquer Rumania have actually weakened themselves through the necessity of drawing men from other fronts for the Rumania campaign. Although the move of the Germans across the Danube is characterized as a brilliant one, it is declared it will be proved to be unsound from a strategic standpoint.

The only really lugubrious comment appears in the Daily Mail, which accepts the details of the Rumanian retreat as true.

Forces Join Hands, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—General von Falkenhayn's troops, invading Rumania from the north and west, have effected a junction with Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces that have advanced from the south and crossed the Danube into Rumanian territory, the War Office announced today:

Driving toward Bucharest, von Mackensen's advance has reached the outskirts of Alexandria, forty-seven miles from the Rumanian capital.

The Rumanians retreating eastward from the Lower Alt are burning towns as they retire, according to the official statement, which also reports the repulse of a Rumanian cavalry division that offered battle in protecting the retreat.

The Danube has risen to a high level, says the report, but, nevertheless, von Mackensen's entire army intended for the Western Rumanian operations has crossed the river under his personal inspection.

Advancing south down the Alt Valley, General von Falkenhayn's forces have captured Rammiou (Ramnitzu?) and Valcea.

Along the Black Sea coast in Dobrudja an attack on von Mackensen's lines, aided by a bombardment from warships, was a failure, declares the official statement. The text of the statement follows:

Front of Archduke Joseph—Russian companies again attacked our position near Batoa Neagra in the Gyergy Mountains, but failed to gain the slightest success.

In the Alt Valley, Rammiou and Valcea have been captured. On the heights north of Curtea de Arges the Rumanians are still offering tenacious resistance.

In the territory east of the Lower Alt, German cavalry under Lieut.-Gen. von Schmeetow repulsed a Rumanian cavalry division that offered battle, the German cavalry proceeding in a victorious advance. The road from the Alt eastward is occupied by fleeing cart columns. Their advance is marked by burning towns.

We are in touch with the forces that crossed the Danube.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—An advance by hostile infantry, assisted by fire from the sea, along the coast, against the right wing of the Dobrudja army failed.

Under Field Marshal von Mackensen's eyes the Danube army chosen for further operations in Western Rumania crossed to the other bank as planned. We have arrived in front of Alexandria.

The Danube has risen high because of a thaw. In fighting their way across our troops co-operated excellently, our brave pioneers included, with portions of the Imperial Motorboat Corps and the Austro-Hungarian Danube flotilla under command of Captain Lucich and Austro-Hungarian pioneer detachments of Major Gen. Gaugl's force.

A later statement said:

In Wallachia we are progressing in accordance with our plans.

In the Dobrudja and on the Macedonian front the engagements have been favorable for us.

Sofia's View of the Fighting.

SOFIA, Nov. 26, (via London.)—The reinforced Russo-Rumanian Army in Dobrudja has failed in its purpose to advance along the entire front, the War Office announced today. The Bulgarian fire caused the effort to be confined to local attacks on the Bulgarian right wing, which were repulsed and a successful counterattack delivered, says the official statement, which reads:

Rumanian front: In Dobrudja the enemy brought up larger forces than hitherto against us. All attempts to attack failed under our artillery fire. An order found on the person of Russian prisoners shows that the enemy intended a general attack, but he had to confine himself to partial attacks upon our right wing near Berisch and Tepoffi. After a successful counterattack, in which we took prisoner a Captain and fifty men, we counted 300 enemy dead.

On the Danube there was infantry and artillery firing.

When Falkenhayn and Mackensen Meet

The cross on the map (south of Alexandria) shows the approximate junction point of the forces of General von Falkenhayn, driving east across the Lower Alt River, and the troops of General von Mackensen, which crossed the Danube at Zimnitza. The line that the Rumanians are now endeavoring to hold runs in the form of a semicircle from a point north of Campulung, north of Curtea de Arges to the Alt, following that river south to a point east of Slatina, and then leading back to the east to Alexandria.

SURE BUCHAREST WILL FALL.

Falkenhayn Thinks Length of Campaign Depends on Weather.

HERMANNSTADT, Transylvania, Nov. 26, (via Berlin and Wireless to Sayville.)—At a luncheon which General von Falkenhayn, commander of the forces on the Northern Rumanian front, gave today to a small group of neutral correspondents, he remarked to The Associated Press representative that, although "nothing in this world is so certain that one dare predict anything with safety," Bucharest will be an uncomfortable place for any one to be in when the Germans get their guns trained on it.

Although General von Falkenhayn declined absolutely to commit himself to any prediction as to when this might occur, and even questioned the purely military advantage of possession of Bucharest, with its thousands to feed, when the same result might be accomplished by gradually decimating the Rumanian army, he left not the slightest doubt in the minds of his hearers that he considered it a possibility of the immediate future.

General von Falkenhayn was reticent as to the probable length of the Rumanian campaign, on the ground that the continued Springlike weather might hasten the end, while even one sharp cold spell might lengthen it materially. Although refusing to assume the rôle of prophet, he appeared supremely confident of the ultimate result. He paid the Rumanian soldiers the highest compliments upon their desperate bravery, and discounted stories of cowardice or inefficiency on the part of the Rumanian officers.

TWO MINISTERS SAVED THE DUMA

Germans Think Chouvaieff and Grigorovitch Caused Stuermer's Fall.

OPPOSED TO DISSOLUTION

War and Marine Heads Showed in the Crisis Their Confidence in Parliament.

BERLIN, Nov. 26. (by Wireless to Sayville).—"Interesting details have been received from Petrograd in reports regarding the happenings preceding the resignation of Premier Stuermer," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"The Petrograd and Moscow newspapers of Nov. 17 and 18 present virtually nothing but headlines and blank spaces. According to the headlines, the newspapers carried reports regarding the meetings of the Duma which had been suppressed by the censor. The military censor, it is declared, prohibited even reports of remarks made in the lobbies, while the official news agency gave out extracts from speeches delivered by members of the extreme Conservative right wing.

'Apparently the President of the Duma, M. Rodzianko, coerced by the military authorities, withheld the official minutes from publication, while the military censor suppressed, in particular, speeches by Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, and by the Socialist member, Tschidse. M. Rodzianko, however, finally announced to the newspaper men that he was not withholding the reports, and that the suppression was altogether due to the censor.

"In the course of the second day's meeting, M. Shugin, leader of the left wing of the Nationalists, is declared to have stated: 'I am by no means a professional opponent of the Government, but it is impossible to stand any longer what this Government dares to do. We must tell the truth. Parliament is only guilty in so far as it has permitted this Government to drag Russia to the verge of a catastrophe.'

"During the meeting of the Duma the Ministers also met. Premier Stuermer suggested that the Duma be dismissed, but to this M. Chouvaieff, the Minister of War, and M. Grigorovitch, the Minister of Marine, objected. The same two Ministers appeared in the Duma during the debate the next day, while the others remained away. As the two Ministers entered the extreme Nationalist member, M. Markoff, had just assailed Professor Milukoff. M. Markoff's speech, it appears, also was suppressed by the censor because its publication would have disclosed to the public the contents of Professor Milukoff's speech. Both the Ministers, after M. Markoff had ended, are said to have descended into the hall of Parliament and shaken hands with Professor Milukoff. Minister Grigorovitch, when asked whether he spoke in the name of the Government, is quoted as answering that he 'spoke because the interests of the national defense made it necessary to work together with the Duma,' these words creating a sensation, the members of the Duma interpreting them as antagonistic to Premier Stuermer.

"The members of the Duma after debate resolved to answer the declarations of the Government only when the political situation was cleared up. Meanwhile Premier Stuermer's resignation explained the unexpected attitude of the two Ministers."

It has been reported through Stockholm, according to a Berlin dispat of Nov. 25, that the Russian Government is preparing to bring proceedings against Professor Milukoff for his speech at the opening of the Duma, in which he is said to have touched upon delicate points in Anglo-Russian relations.

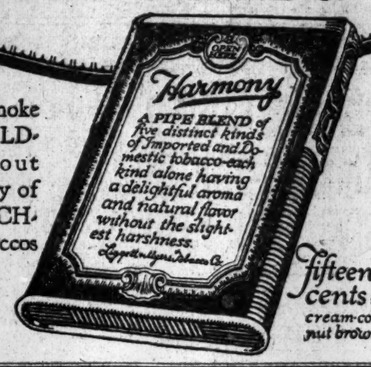
PLANS TO RETURN FRENCH.

20,000 Interned in Germany to Go Home via Switzerland.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Twenty thousand French civilians, mostly old men, women, and children, from the occupied districts of France, are about to be sent back to France from Germany. Trains each carrying 500 persons will effect the transportation to Switzerland, en route to this country, before Christmas.

A Berlin dispatch on Nov. 24 reported completion of negotiations for the exchange of interned civilians between Germany and France, to the number of 20,000.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND


Harmony
A PIPE BLEND of five distinct kinds of Imported and Domestic tobacco-each kind alone having a delightful aroma and natural flavor without the slightest harshness.

The first pipe-smoke to produce MILDNESS without sacrificing any of the natural RICHNESS of its tobaccos

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored pouch brown tin.

ST. MIHIEL SALIENT ATTACKED BY FRENCH

Assault Repulsed, Says Berlin, While Paris Reports Failure of Germans in Champagne.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—French troops launched an attack last night upon the St. Mihiel salient, southeast of the Verdun region, after prolonged artillery preparation, according to today's Army Headquarters announcement. The attack, which was delivered in Apremont Forest, to the east of St. Mihiel, was repulsed.

A German raid in the Beaumont region, north of the Ancre, resulted in the capture of more than 100 British and a machine gun.

The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Fog and rain have prevailed and there has been no important military activity. Patrol enterprises, vigorously carried out by the Mecklenburg grenadiers and fusiliers of the Bremen Infantry Regiment, northeast of Arras, resulted in their bringing in from the British trenches twenty-six prisoners. Northeast of Beaumont detachments of Baden Infantry Regiment 185 brought from a hostile position four British officers and 157 men and one machine gun.

Army Group of German Crown Prince—After a strong artillery preparation, French infantry attacked in Apremont Forest, east of St. Mihiel. They were repulsed.

A later statement said:

Aside from an attempt by the French to advance before noon southeast of Bouchavesnes, which failed, nothing important occurred in the Somme sector.

Germans Attack in Champagne.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—With the exception of artillery firing and patrol enterprises, there has been little fighting on the Somme front.

The French repulsed two German attacks in the Champagne district, the first east of Maisons-Champagne, and the second east of Auberive. The bulletin issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

On the Somme front considerable activity was displayed by both artilleries on the Ablaincourt-Pressoire front.

In Champagne an enemy attack launched about 8 o'clock in the morning against the salient of the line east of Auberive was repulsed by our barrage fire and the fire of our machine guns.

The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The afternoon French statement reads:

East of Maisons-Champagne a surprise attack by the enemy upon one of our small posts was easily repulsed. The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The Belgian communication says:

There was slight artillery activity because of the bad weather.

The official communication from British Headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

Today hostile artillery was active at Courcelette, Beaucourt, Hébuterne, and in the neighborhood of La Bassée. We bombarded Puisieux and enemy trenches southeast of Arras.

An explosion occurred east of Serre as a result of our artillery fire.

The afternoon statement said:

During the night an enemy party attempted to advance east of Beaumont-Hamel, but was driven off.

Gas was discharged successfully south of Arras. In the same section enemy raids were repulsed.

ALLIES AGAIN SEND WARNING TO GREECE

"Cannot Remain Indifferent to the Persecution of Adherents of the Venizelos Cause."

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The French Minister to Greece, says a Havas dispatch from Athens today, has warned the Greek Government in behalf of France, England and Russia that the countries named "cannot remain indifferent to the persecution to which adherents of the Venizelos cause are the object, and that the nations in question mean to see that the Venizelos supporters enjoy all the rights conferred upon them by law.

"This warning," adds the dispatch, "is believed to have been caused by the imprisonment of M. Lambraki, chief editor of the Patris, for publishing documents regarding the turning over of Fort Rupel, one of the Macedonian forts occupied by the Bulgarians."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Saturday, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.—How far the period of grace granted to Greece by Admiral Du Fournet for handing over its war material to the Allies will affect the situation remains to be seen. There is at the week-end, however, a distinct undercurrent of unrest as no one knows what follies may be planned by the reservist leagues and the more reckless section of the army. In most quarters it is believed they will attempt some sort of resistance to the carrying out of the Admiral's demands. Suspicious activity is evident in some quarters of the city which reservists frequent.

Anti-Entente newspapers are indulging in quite a lot of talk. The Hesperin, the court organ par excellence, declares:

"The army awaits with unbreakable resolution the course of events, ready to support at all costs the rights and dignity of the State. Such is the final decision of the officers."

The people and army, according to the same journal, will act together to maintain a refusal to deliver up their arms. It also says that at a reunion of officers of the army and navy a decision was taken to resist all efforts of the Allies to take the material by force. The situation, therefore, is not without its seriousness and the city's chief danger lies in some sudden coup by reservist desperadoes, who could do a great deal of damage before sufficient forces could be available to restore order.

As a result of the military league and reservist activity, the patrols in the streets have been strongly reinforced, and the garrison is confined to the barracks.

ATHENS, Friday, Nov. 24, (via London, Nov. 26.)—King Constantine signed a decree today naming former Minister Georgios Streit as Professor of International Law in the University of Athens, the appointment carrying with it the post of legal adviser to the Foreign Minister.

The chair had been destined for Nicholas Politis, now Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government.

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What is a "Deposit Agreement?"

How the Trust Company acts as Depositary for a Protective Committee of Security Holders.

It sometimes happens that it is important for holders of the stocks or bonds of a corporation to unite for mutual protection. This may be to enforce some claim or covenant against the corporation, or for the purpose of reorganizing its finances.

In such cases, the security holders are usually represented by a committee of individuals, who call for the deposit of the securities with the Trust Company as depositary. A *Deposit Agreement* is prepared defining the powers and duties of the committee, and the rights and obligations of the holders of the deposited securities.

The Trust Company issues to the security holders, receipts for the securities deposited with it, and delivers to them copies of the Deposit Agreement.

When the reorganization is completed the Trust Company

(1) returns the deposited securities on surrender of its deposit receipts, or

(2) delivers any new securities that may be issued under the Plan of Reorganization or Readjustment.

The Columbia Trust Company frequently acts as a Depositary for "Protective Committees."

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway — COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY — IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.

IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave. — IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

LITTLE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

Berlin Reports the Repulse of Small Detachments and Big Gun Firing.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy artillery fire in several sectors of the Russian front and the repulse of Russian detachments who attacked in the Krashin and Upper Styr districts are announced in today's Army Headquarters statement on operations along the eastern front, as follows:

Front of Prince Leopold: Near the Baltic coast and north of Smorgon, and on the Servetesh and Shara fronts, the hostile artillery fire increased.

Russian detachments advancing in the Krashin district and near Ozierki, in the Upper Styr district, were repulsed.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26.—Only artillery, reconnoitring and aeroplane operations along the Russian front are reported in today's War Office statement, which reads:

Near Prudy station, northwest of Moldechno, a German aeroplane was brought down by our machine gun fire. The occupants, an officer and a private, were made prisoners.

On the River Stokhod, near the village of Vulka-Porskaia, an enemy aeroplane was struck by our fire near the village of Pojarki, north of Rovice, and brought down. The wings of the machine were burned. The aviators were made prisoners.

West of Novo-Oleksinietz, the enemy is violently bombarding our positions, enemy aeroplanes also flew over our positions. One was attacked by our aviator, Captain Vaftalovsky, and being hit after a fight lasting one minute, landed in the region of Rudaia-Poohalevskia station. The machine, which was undamaged, was found to possess two machine guns. The aviator and the observer were made prisoner.

Southwest of Ezerna-Zolotcheff station, in the region of the village of Augustovka, our scouts accomplished several successful reconnoisances, engaging an outpost, bayonetting some and taking others prisoners.

In the region northeast of Kirlibaba (Carpathians) the enemy is violently bombarding our positions with artillery.

PEASANTS ACCUSED JEWS.

Eyewitness Tells How Russians Expelled Them from Lutsk.

The American Jewish Committee has received from eyewitnesses an account of the manner in which Jews were expelled by Russians from the District of Lutsk following the Russian occupation. The committee was also informed, according to an announcement by it yesterday, of the acquittal of a Russian Jew named Gershenovitz, formerly of Mariampol, who was sentenced in 1914 to six years' penal servitude because he was accused of having helped the Germans, and also because he consented to act as Mayor during the German occupation.

Gershenovitz was acquitted by the Chief Military Court on evidence gathered by O. O. Grusenberg, a lawyer.

The Jews, the statement says, were expelled on the testimony of peasants who were frightened by the soldiers. The eyewitness relates this in the following language:

"An officer made a speech to the peasants, in which he said that the Jews were enemies of the State and traitors, and that they must be expelled, and therefore he advised them not to be afraid and tell about us everything they wished. Five of the peasants declared that they knew nothing; that they could not point to any facts which would compromise us; but one of them named Yosef Luckyachuk, testified that he had heard from others that the Jews had met the Austrians with bread and salt, and that one of us, namely, Schmul Beltzman, had said that the Austrians would capture Kiev soon, but he himself had not heard it; that others had told him about it. A week after that two police officials came to our village and ordered us to make ready to leave with all our property within two hours. And so it is already three weeks that we have been wandering from city to city, from village to village, and are suffering all kinds of misfortunes. We have absolutely no strength to bear these sufferings and tortures."

Limoges Plans Food Supervision.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A Havas dispatch from Limoges says the city is about to take a census of its inhabitants with a view to instituting family cards for various items of household consumption.

CALLS BRITISH IDEAS MORE MODERATE

Continued from Page 1.

Asquith's more general statements. After the German Chancellor's indorsement of this method, America has sized up the general desires of two of the belligerents, and it is for her to consider how far this has carried the great and beneficent movement which your President has begun.

"So far as the precise terms of peace are concerned, the combatants are not much nearer than they were, though if Germany would conduct war on normal lines and stop her outrages on noncombatants much of the bitterness of civilians would die out, and the manly but restrained feeling of the armies would at once govern and ameliorate the situation. Many of us think we must look to your country as the main instrument of this amelioration and the chief architect of peace, more especially as, after Germany's half abandonment of her Western schemes of appropriation, the greater difficulty arises in Eastern Europe, where America's interest is so great and has been so finely used.

"But compromise should not be impossible. Europe will want an honest broker once more, and where is she to find him save in America?"

George Lansbury, M. P., and editor of The Herald, a labor organ which advocates a peace conference of nations, said:

"There are two peace movements in Great Britain, one in which I believe men and women of all parties are represented, who demand that the Governments of the Allies at once take the people into their confidence by telling them what are the terms and conditions the Allies hope to enforce at the end of the war and by ceasing hostilities until such time as the people are informed exactly what issues are at stake. This is not a peace-at-any-price movement, but distinctively one for clearing the air, because the people believe the issues of the war have changed from those of Belgium and France, which most people believe fairly easy to settle, to a Near Eastern question which bothers some people as seemingly almost impossible of solution because of the lack of a clear and definite statement as to what the various countries hope to decide.

"For my part, I and those with me are in another movement. We want to have this war settled by a great international conference at which neutrals, headed by America, should be represented as well as belligerents. It seems to me that the issues raised by the war concern not only those engaged in it, but neutrals also, and if we are to hope never to see such a war return, it is of the utmost importance that the settlement be one in which those who believe in international equity and justice will approve. In an ordinary dispute the opposing parties go to outside authority for the settlement of their case against each other. This is impracticable under present conditions, but it would not be impracticable to get together representatives of the whole civilized world and leave to them the settlement of the very difficult problem of how to deal with all the racial and international questions connected with the Turkish Empire and the Balkans generally.

"I am an advocate of the peace principle, but I recognize at the start that we probably will be obliged to fall back on the international court of representatives of all nations, with an international police force drawn from all nations. Bethmann Hollweg, Lord Grey and President Wilson have all said the same thing as to the ultimate end of the war, that is, the establishment of international law and disarmament. What we need is some sort of pressure that will bring the warring nations together with neutrals, in order to secure the establishment of such a court, together with disarmament and the establishment of an international police. The British people would never give in to a patched-up peace, or one by which they might consider themselves after all to have been worsted. The German people appear in the same position. Spokesmen of each country say they want to stop the war on honorable terms. I should like to see President Wilson or the head of any other neutral power take the lead in asking all the belligerent Governments to formulate their terms and agree to a general armistice until these could be discussed."

Russian Minister Leaves Rumania.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to a statement given out by the Overseas News Agency today, the Russian Minister to Rumania has left his post at Bucharest because of ill health, and the Director of the Department of the Russian Foreign Office at Moscow has left for the Rumanian capital.

ITALIANS ADVANCE WEST OF MONASTIR

Fighting North and East of City Restricted to Artillery Because of Bad Weather.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Fresh progress for the Italians in their northward drive west of Monastir is reported by the War Office today in its statement dealing with operations on the Macedonian front. There has been artillery fighting on the other wing of the Monastir position, but bad weather has interfered with infantry activities. The text of the statement reads:

In the region north and east of Monastir there has been violent artillery fighting, without infantry action, because of bad weather. On the left wing the Italians made new progress toward Trnova, near the Monastir-Presba Lake Road.

British airmen have bombarded enemy encampments in the region of Nephori, at the mouth of the Struma.

SALONIKI, Nov. 26. (via London.)—The Serbian official communication issued today says:

Except for an unsuccessful enemy attack near Grunishte Height, eighteen miles east of Monastir, Friday, and local combats, there is nothing of importance to report.

SOFIA, Nov. 26, (via London.)—A denial of the French claim to the capture of the village of Dobromir, on the Macedonian front, is made in today's War Office statement. The village is still held by the Bulgarians, declares the official announcement, which also reports the repulse of Entente attacks both to the west and the east of Monastir, mentioning particularly the defeat of an Italian operation against the village of Trnova. The text of the statement reads:

We repulsed an attack by an Italian battalion against the village of Trnova, west of Monastir. The Italians left a large quantity of war material in front of our positions.

The French communiqué of Nov. 23, stating that the French had captured the village of Dobromir, is incorrect. The French never entered the village, which is still firmly held by us.

Enemy detachments advancing in the environs of Grunishte were driven back. On the remainder of the front there has been artillery firing.

SHOT DOWN TWO AUSTRIANS

Italians Repelled Aeroplane Attacks on Isonzo and Carso Fronts.

ROME, Nov. 26, (via London.)—Successful resistance to operations by Austrian aviators along the Austro-Italian front is reported by the War Office in today's statement. Two hostile machines were brought down. Otherwise only artillery engagements are recorded in the statement, which follows:

There has been artillery activity along the entire front. Our batteries destroyed enemy defenses in the Tonale zone, at Val Canonica, and have hampered the usual enemy movements in the Adige and Astico Valleys. The enemy's artillery fire was everywhere effectively countered.

Enemy aeroplanes attempted incursions at several points along the front. In all cases they were driven back by the fire of our anti-aircraft batteries, or the prompt intervention of our aviators.

An enemy squadron, which succeeded in dropping some bombs on Tolmezzo without causing casualties or damage, was attacked and dispersed by Italian aviators. An enemy aeroplane was brought down. Of the two occupants, one was dead nd the other was taken prisoner. A second enemy aeroplane was brought down in an aerial engagement in the environs of Biglia, southeast of Gorizia.

VIENNA, Nov. 26, (via London, Monday, Nov. 27.)—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads:

Italian Theatre—On the Carso Plateau the artillery at times was more spirited than usual. In Carnia, on the frontier, the enemy artillery shelled villages. One of our aeroplane squadrons dropped bombs on the railway works and barracks at Tolmezzo.

LOST.
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

AUSTRIA READY TO DISCUSS PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

tria must continue fighting in self-defense until the Entente Allies finally become convinced that Austria-Hungary is not on the verge of disintegration and cannot be conquered militarily or economically.

"The death of the venerable Emperor should, however, prove enlightening to the Entente Allies as to Austria-Hungary's national strength and solidarity," the Foreign Office official added. "There has been no revolution, as the Italian papers, among others, triumphantly predicted—not only no sign of revolution, but no loosing of the bonds that hold the empire together.

"We shall go on winning further until our enemies see their error of judgment. Austria has survived more severe trials than this world war in the last Thirty Years' War, the Seven Years' War, and the Napoleonic wars. We are equally confident of emerging strong from the present struggle."

Despite the rather skeptical attitude in official circles, there is no denying the interest aroused by the report of THE NEW YORK TIMES peace attitude. The impression gathered was that while Austria was not seeking peace or wanting it at any price, she was nevertheless ripe for it and ready to listen to any conversations in diplomatic circles.

A well-informed neutral diplomat, who has a good grip on the pulse of public opinion here, expressed the view that "Austria-Hungary will accept mediation from any hand strong enough to insure her fair play." This diplomat felt that the bulk of the Austrian people, like those in other warring countries, were tired of war, though the desire for peace is no stronger in Austria than in Germany, largely because the food conditions are considerably better here.

This desire for peace, he pointed out, was not to be construed as a sign of weakening here any more than in Germany, where preparations are being pushed for continuing the war, if necessary, on a more heroic scale than anything heretofore seen. Austria-Hungary may be expected to follow that lead under the energetic young Emperor.

"The war last lasted plenty long enough; it is high time to end it," was the sentiment I found in business and financial circles, except among the war industrial interests, where for obvious reasons war enthusiasm persists. Expressing more clearly what many thought and hinted at, one banker said:

"America could render no more splendid service to the world than by using her great influence to end this war."

Further transatlantic peace news will find attentive and sympathetic readers here though no undue, premature hopes are being attached to the still unconfirmed rumors of steps on the American Government's part, and should nothing of the kind materialize Austrians still have a large reservoir of cheerful enthusiasm.

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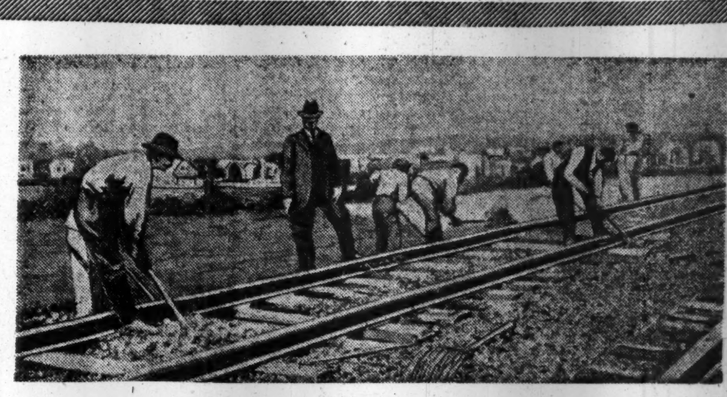

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SAYS GERMANS PLAN A NEW SLAV STATE

London Times Hears Teutons Are Preparing to "Legalize" Conscription of Serbians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27.—The Times says it is reported Emperor Charles of Austria will shortly be crowned at Budapest King of Hungary and of triune kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia.

"We understand," the paper continues, "in connection with the coronation important changes are contemplated, of which the immediate object is to create a Southern Slav counterpart of the 'constitutional monarchy' of Poland recently proclaimed by the Germans at Warsaw and to 'legalize' conscription of the Serbians.

"At the same time changes are intended to give special satisfaction to the Magyars by increasing Hungarian influence over the Southern Slav populations within and without the Dual Monarchy. Magyars long demanded the transfer of Dalmatia to Hungary. It appears now to be proposed to create out of the territories of Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, parts of Serbia and possibly Montenegro a new Southern State, ostensibly under joint Austro-Hungarian, but really under Magyar control. Northeastern Serbia, on the other hand, is to remain under Austrian or Austro-German control so as to secure for Germany the 'corridor' from Belgrade to Nish and thus the gateway to the near East."

CONVEYS OUR CONDOLENCES

Penfield Delivers President's Communication to Austrian Court.

VIENNA, Nov. 25, (via London, Nov. 26.)—The American Embassy transmitted to the Foreign Office today the condolences of the American Government on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Ambassador Penfield received instructions from President Wilson to convey to Emperor Charles the President's personal condolences and also his congratulations on his accession to the throne.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—An extraordinary mission will be sent to Vienna to represent Spain at the funeral of Emperor Francis Joseph, according to a Havas dispatch from Madrid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 26.—Two strong currents are making themselves felt at the Vatican, one urging the necessity of having a great service for the repose of the soul of Francis Joseph, who was a stanch Catholic sovereign, and was a loyal upholder of the rights of the Catholic religion. He was a faithful son of the Church, as he proved during the last Eucharistic Congress at Vienna, when, despite a downpour of rain, he followed the procession headed by the Cardinal Legate of the Pope.

The other party maintains that no such function must occur at the Vatican, as it would be regarded at the present moment as a violation of that impartiality of which the Pope is so strict an adherent. The struggle of the two groups continues most violent, but so far it seems that those opposing the funeral service will be victorious.

The death of Francis Joseph and the accession to the throne of Emperor Charles have obliged the Pope to change the allocution for delivery at the Consistory on Dec. 4. He will speak of the life of the Emperor, his attachment to religion and the Church, and he will express the hope that the reign of the new ruler may soon be crowned with the blessing of peace.

FATTEN ON 40 CENTS A DAY.

Chicago Diet Squad Shows Gain of Five Pounds Since Test Began.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The "Diet Squad," after four days of living on a menu limited to 40 cents a day, was weighed this morning and showed a gain of five pounds.

Six of the twelve showed gains in weight despite the restricted diet. Two were unchanged, while the losses, except in the case of Dr. A. J. Stokes, the heavyweight of the squad, all were under one pound each. Dr. Stokes, who weighed 223¼ pounds before undertaking the experiment, has lost 2¼ pounds. The greatest gain was by Berghild Halvorsen, who began with 148½ pounds and has acquired 2½ pounds additional flesh.

At noon was the squad's big meal of the week. Here is what they had in unlimited quantities:

Julienne soup, roast pork, glazed sweet potatoes, celery, pumpkin pie.

"That meal tasted as if it cost $40 instead of less than 40 cents," exclaimed Henry Gehring, Jr., one of the squad, as he pushed back his chair at the conclusion of the meal and loosened his belt.

The weights registered after the squad ate breakfast today, and those taken after the first meal Wednesday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Sunday.
Dr. A. J. Stokes	223¾	221
Gertrude Nelligan	112	114
Sophia Miller	120¼	120
Leonie Petit	161	161
Cecilia Wilcox	126½	128
Berghild Halvorsen	148½	151
Eva G. Hansen	110½	111½
Reuben Beckman	181	179½
H. L. Persch	166½	166½
Henry Gehring, Jr.	161½	163½
Irwin A. Kowohl	165	168
William C. Merker	148½	147¾

PRESIDENT STILL INDOORS.

Cold Confines Him to House, but He Expects to Go Out Today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President Wilson remained indoors throughout today because of the cold from which he has been suffering for nearly a week. He expects to go out tomorrow.

The President has several engagements accumulated during the last few days, when he has seen only a few callers. Joseph E. Willard, Ambassador to Spain, is among those with whom he will confer this week.

Seventh to Arrive Tomorrow.

The Seventh Regiment will not arrive in New York until tomorrow morning, according to word last night from Chattanooga, Tenn. A telegram said the first section would wait at Washington for the arrival of the second section. A reception originally planned for tonight will be held tomorrow

Fire at Justice Kernochan's.

During the dinner hour last night at Justice Frederic Kernochan's home at 862 Park Avenue a slight blaze was discovered in the breakfast room. It was extinguished by the firemen before much damage resulted. The cause is not known.

BECK MAKES REPLY TO JACOB H. SCHIFF

Names Three Means by Which Permanent Peace in the World May Be Brought About.

ONE IS A GERMAN REPUBLIC

Another Is Success of the Allied Arms and the Third, Aid to Them by the United States.

James M. Beck issued yesterday the following reply to the speech of Jacob H. Schiff in favor of immediate peace, delivered on Friday night at the dinner of the League to Enforce Peace:

In making any reply to Mr. Schiff I must first, to avoid any misinterpretation, express the great respect I have for him, and any opinion he expresses upon public matters. He is a man of large vision and his sincerity and humanitarianism are abundantly verified by his long and conspicuously honorable career as a banker and philanthropist.

If I and many others are not in accord with him in this vital matter, it should be remembered that in a period of passionate strife, through which the world is now passing and which is not restricted to the belligerent nations, men of equal sincerity and a common desire for truth may reasonably differ.

Mr. Schiff quotes some London daily as recognizing America as "the trustee of the interests of humanity," and from this he passes to the conclusion that America should, as such trustee, "step between these impassioned belligerents and persist until both sides name terms upon which peace may be discussed."

If America in the last two years has acted as such "trustee for the interests of humanity," then I should like Mr. Schiff, or any one who thinks with him, to point out in what respect. Individuals have done much, but what has our Government done? It is true that our Government did, at first with some vigor and subsequently with an ever-increasing diminuendo, attempt to vindicate by idle words the rights of non-combatants upon the high seas, but even this convention, which gradually became, through its insincere ineffectiveness, a subject of ridicule throughout all the world, gradually diminished into a feeble suggestion that at least the lives of American citizens should be spared, and even that small remnant of our moral protest was altogether extinguished when, with the tacit approval of our Government, German submarines recently compelled American women and children, on fifteen minutes' notice, to embark on the high seas sixty miles from our mainland, and made our own warships "accessories after the fact."

A Faithless Trustee.

As to all the other outrages upon humanity committed in the last two years, America, through the supine weakness of its Government, has been consistently silent as a political entity, and if we are to regard ourselves as the trustee for humanity, let us beware lest the court of last resort of posterity may not hereafter regard us in this crisis as a faithless trustee.

Be this as it may, Mr. Schiff suggests that as such trustee it is our immediate duty to step between the belligerents, without their asking our good offices, and endeavor to force a peace. In my judgment, no duty could be greater than to initiate peace in this crisis. While my prediction that the terrible hatreds which this war has engendered through the ever-recurring outrages upon the principles of humanity would lead to future wars may have been too pessimistic a prophecy, yet this fact is sure, that if the present war should result in a draw, with an inconclusive peace and unsatisfactory results to all parties, not only will revolution rock more than one European throne, but the belligerents will only pause to get fresh strength, and then renew the battle.

But even if it be conceded that the United States should now, as a moral duty, intervene to compel, by moral force or otherwise, negotiations of peace between the belligerents, it would still be inadvisable for two reasons. In the first place it would be ineffective, for however anxious the Central Powers are to make peace, and for this purpose to make a cat's paw of the United States, of which the manifest attempts to utilize this country for this purpose are only too painfully in evidence at the present moment, England, France, and Russia, supremely confident as to their ability to win this war, would turn a deaf ear to our tender of good offices, and no possible advantage would result either to the Allied Powers or to the Central Powers. No one who has traveled in England and France, as I did last Summer, and discussed the matter with the leading publicists of both nations, can have any doubt whatever that England, France, and Russia are sincerely confident that they can achieve a conclusive victory, and that they would resent the interference of this country at the very time when they were just beginning to fight with an approach to their full strength.

Warns of Hostile Feeling.

If such intervention meant only a failure of good intentions there might be no objection to the experiment, but the American people should be distinctly warned, as, indeed, they have been warned by the leading publicists of England and France, that any attempt of the United States to interfere would be regarded by them as a hostile act, just as the United States in its struggle for existence between 1861-65 regarded as unfriendly the attempt of European powers to intervene between the North and the South and compel an inconclusive peace in the supposed interests of humanity.

Does the United States wish to pay this price? Notwithstanding Mr. Schiff's denial that the attitude of the Central Powers toward us is one of deep resentment and hostility, do we wish, in pulling diplomatic chestnuts out of the fire for the Central Powers, to lose whatever of good-will there still is for us in England, France, and Russia? Is the United States, in seeking to play the part of an intermeddler, ready to find itself without a real friend in the world? For one, I say, "No," for if I correctly diagnose the future our Government will have in the future a very vital need for true and loyal friends.

The premise upon which this present agitation for the pacific intervention of the United States is rested is that this war will in all probability prove a draw, and there are doubtless many Americans who believe that the Allies are fighting for a just cause, but who are at the moment dubious as to a successful outcome of the conflict, and are disposed to support the suggestion of Mr. Schiff and others, that America should intervene on the ground of humanity. But those of us who have been privileged to visit Europe in recent months believe, as I am confident the statesmen and soldiers of England and France themselves sincerely believe, that this war will not be a draw, and while my personal opinion is of little value, yet such is also my confident and deliberate conviction.

Many reasons could be assigned for this confidence, but the two most patent reasons are Verdun and the Somme. There the maximum of Germany's military power has for the last six months measured strength with that of the Allies, of whom it can be said that while France may possibly have reached its maximum of military efficiency, Russia and England are only beginning their tremendous stride toward ultimate victory. The battle of the Marne was only significant in removing the peril of an immediate collapse of France, but Verdun determined the question whether the German Army could make any further advance into France. No one can doubt that Germany put into that effort the maximum of its power, and no fair-minded man can withhold admiration for the courage and skill of the German Army in that titanic assault. Within six months Germany sacrificed 600,000 of her effectives to batter down the gateway of Verdun, and in vain.

Fails to Hold Allies.

If this were all, the possibility of a stalemate might still be accepted, for obviously it is easier to defend than to attack, but even more significant is the fact that after the first week of the battle of the Somme, Germany, appreciating the enormous strategic and political importance of that gigantic offensive, brought again the maximum of its power to hold back the English and French armies, and yet since the first of July the Allies, greater in men, artillery, and equipment, have slowly but continuously forced back their very brave and powerful foe. Temporary triumphs in Rumania cannot affect the tremendous significance of the successful defense of Verdun and the even more successful offense on the Somme.

It may require two years, and it may require only one year, but notwithstanding the extraordinary and miraculous efforts of Germany, for which as matters of skill and courage I have the profoundest admiration, it is reasonably probable that the Allies will triumph, even as Grant finally battered down the brave and effective soldiers of Lee after many discouragements.

Whether this be so or not, and I do not pretend to be a military expert, it is a fact that the soldiers and statesmen of the Allies have full confidence in their ability to achieve a conclusive victory and for this reason they would resent, as their leading publicists have already stated, the intervention of a country whose Chief Executive in its behalf disclaimed any interest in the causes or objects of the war.

Mr. Schiff criticises the attitude of those American citizens, of whom I am but one, who believe that the United States owed in this supreme moral crisis of the world a higher duty than a barren neutrality. He suggests that we "cannot forgive the President for having thus far succeeded in keeping us out of war." I think Mr. Schiff misjudges our attitude. We have criticised the President not so much for keeping us out of war as for failing to voice the moral protest of this people against the most wanton outrages upon humanity England, France, and Russia, if we can judge from the utterances of their leading publicists, never wanted us to come into this war as belligerents. We might have been more of an embarrassment than a help to them. But they did want the sympathy of the American people in a fight which they believed to be in the interests of civilization. They were at first deeply gratified that the American people, as individuals, did sympathize with their cause, and aid them by individual effort, but it is undoubtedly true that they have grown to regard with surprise, disappointment, and indignation the failure of our Government to exert any effective influence to safeguard the basic principles of civilization.

More Deeds, Fewer Words.

This growing feeling of resentment has undoubtedly been somewhat intensified by the fact that we have clothed our moral neutrality with unctuously self-complacent platitudes as though we were the only nation in the world that had any lofty conceptions of the rights of humanity, and that we were in peculiar sense its trustee and guardian. They felt—and what fair-minded man blames them?—that if we did a little more in deeds and less in words to vindicate our position as the peculiar champion of the rights of humanity, our claim would have a wider acceptance than is unfortunately the case at the present hour.

For instance, our Government knew last Spring, not from any of the belligerents, but from its own representatives in Berlin, that women and girls in Lille, Roubaix, and other occupied towns, were being torn from their homes and condemned to a degrading peonage by being worked as slaves in the harvest fields, under the conquerors' bayonets. But neither in that instance nor when Edith Cavell was shot in the watches of the night, after a direct promise of the German political Government at Brussels to do nothing without first advising our Government, did our Government make any protest whatever, although it had expressly taken over the interests of these English, French, and Belgian noncombatants in a conquered land as under its especial protection. What is it doing now to stop the enforced slavery of the Belgian people?

I would ask Mr. Schiff, as a noble and humane man, which duty is the more immediate and imperative for the United States as the trustee of humanity, to protest when wanton outrages are committed in violation of the most sacred principles of civilization, or to intervene between the belligerents to compel peace and thus embarrass the Allies at the very time when at an infinite sacrifice of life and treasure they are attempting, not by words but by deeds, to vindicate these principles of humanity for the common welfare of civilization?

Weakening Our Moral Fibre.

The trouble with this well meant spirit of pacifism which has in the past enfeebled and is still weakening the moral fibre of the American people, is that it fails to take into account the great moral truth that the maintenance of justice is of infinitely more importance than the maintenance of peace, and this world will not be worth living in if through the meddlesome interference of the United States or any other cause this war shall end in an inconclusive peace, which will leave the sacred cause of justice without vindication and the principles of humanity at the mercy of that school of political philosophy which asserts the supremacy of might over right.

If there be any prospect of a just and durable peace independent of the growing military power of the Allies, it can only lie in two possibilities: One, that the great American Republic will accept its share of the common burdens of a distracted civilization by co-operating by deeds and not by words only to vindicate the majesty of international law, and the other, that there may be born out of this awful travail the Republic of Germany. It could be one of the noblest republics of the world, and as such it would be welcomed, despite all present bitterness, into the full fellowship of the free nations. That would probably mean a just and durable peace.

HOPES FOR GERMAN REVOLT.

Theodore Marburg Sees Permanent Peace in Revolution.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—You do me the honor to mention my name as among those who attended the luncheon of the American Neutral Conference at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, at the same time quoting an officer of the organization to the effect that all who attended the luncheon were in sympathy with its aims. I was not present at the luncheon and am diametrically opposed to the aims of this group. The peace of the world will not be secure until Germany is made to feel that the trick of 1870 cannot be repeated. It is the results of that war more than any teachings of Treitsche or Bernhardi which have led her on her present mad course.

The hope of the world and of the German people is in a Germany in which the present military class and bureaucracy shall be overthrown. That would make a Germany we could live with and work with, one of the most helpful and inspiring of countries. That change cannot be imposed from outside. It must come from inside, through revolution. There is no certainty that such a revolution will take place even if German arms are overthrown, but it is certain that it cannot take place unless they are overthrown.

The most direct way to shorten the war and to get a peace which would make for future good behavior is for a great nation to play its part as the mother of men and help discipline the lawbreaker. There never was a war in which the right and wrong was so plain and there may not be another such for a full century. In advancing these views I am speaking for myself alone, and not for any group with which I have happened to be connected.

THEODORE [illegible]

WOMEN TO DISCUSS PEACE.

Jane Addams Will Preside Over Next Week's Washington Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A wide range of questions relating to peace and problems growing out of the progress of the war in Europe will be considered at the second annual meeting of the National Woman's Peace Party, to be held in Washington on Dec. 8, 9, and 10, under the Presidency of Miss Jane Addams of Chicago. Among the subjects to be discussed at a mass meeting of the delegates to be held at a theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 10 will be military training, action by neutrals to shorten the war, the Union Against Militarism, foreign investments and war, dependent nationalities in relation to world peace and the "war settlement." Miss Addams will preside and will speak on some phase of "internationalism."

The chief matter before the business sessions of the convention will be the discussion of a "congressional program." One of the leading subjects proposed as part of this program is the creation of a joint commission of experts, representing Japan, China, and the United States, to study the complex questions at issue between the Orient and this country. The passage of the law advocated by the American Bar Association, giving Federal control over aliens, is also to be considered, as well as a recommendation that action be taken to convene the Third Hague Peace Conference. The principle that foreign investments should be made at the risk of the investor will also be discussed.

The American delegates of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, who are to participate in the Woman's Congress, to be held at the same time and place as the official conference that frames peace for the present European war, will meet in conference in Washington on Dec. 10 and 11, for the purpose of arranging to develop an American public opinion on the question of the rights of oppressed and dependent nationalities at the end of the present war.

The Executive Committee of the American delegation consists of Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Miss Emily Greene Balch, Mrs. Florence Kelly, and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, and they will be in charge of the preliminary conference to be held here in December. It was announced tonight that they had arranged for such a conference because they "realize that it would be most valuable for them to confer with their fellow citizens of the various oppressed and dependent nationalities, whose future will doubtless be discussed in the official conference which is to frame the terms of peace after the war."

"Such public opinion," it was asserted on behalf of the Executive Committee in a statement issued tonight, "should grow out of the experiences of the American representatives of the Albanians, Armenians, Belgians, Bohemians, Croatians, Finns, Irish, Letts, Lithuanians, Montenegrins, Poles, Russian and Rumanian Jews, Ruthenians, Serbians, Slovaks, and Syrians." They, as Americans, can interpret the problems of their peoples as they relate to our international policies.

The Committee on Arrangements for the forthcoming Washington conference consists of Miss Grace Abbott of Chicago, of the Immigrants' Protective League, Chairman; Miss S. P. Breckinridge of the University of Chicago, Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Miss Mary McDowell, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and Miss Lillian Wald.

PEACE MEETING CALLED.

Twelve Children to Carry Resolution to President Wilson.

Arrangements for a great peace meeting on Wednesday night at Public School 4, Rivington and Pitt Streets, were announced yesterday afternoon by Harry H. Schlacht of the East Side Protective Association. It is planned to have all the nationalities of the east side take part in the meeting at which a set of resolutions will be drawn up and adopted.

It is further proposed that the resolutions should be taken to Washington and presented to President Wilson on Thursday by a committee of six boys and six girls, all of different nationalities and none of more than 12 years of age. A number of prominent persons have been invited to attend the meeting, among them are Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mayor Mitchel, Jacob H. Schiff, Fred[illegible] How[illegible]eral Justices of the Municipal Courts, and other city officials.

APPEAL TO MRS. HARRIMAN.

Accused Bank Employe's Neighbors May Ask Her to be Lenient.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Nov. 26.—It was reported around Larchmont tonight that Mrs. Arthur P. Daggett, wife of the employe of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company who is held for the theft of $65,000 worth of jewels from Mrs. E. H. Harriman, would endeavor tomorrow to make a personal appeal to Mrs. Harriman to be lenient with her husband for the sake of their two young sons.

One of the boys is an exceptionally bright student in Mamaroneck High School. The other son is attending the Larchmont school. It is stated that several society women who reside in the Chatsworth Heights section of Larchmont, where the Daggett home is, will also appeal to Mrs. Harriman in behalf of Daggett. The Chatsworth Heights Association will try to get bail for him tomorrow.

PEACE PLEA BY JURIST.

Judge Wadhams Speaks in Favor of a World Court.

Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions explained the aims of the League to Enforce Peace in an address at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, last night. He later answered questions at a forum in the parish house, presided over by George Gordon Battle. Judge Wadhams's idea, as expressed in his address and as explained in the discussion following, was that an international court was necessary, and would succeed if each nation contributed to an international force to give authority to decisions.

"But the league is moving very cautiously," said he. "It is not laying down any program for the nations of the world, and it will be content if it can only get all of them to accept the idea of contributing to a general peace-preserving organization. This will be a step forward, and we are very willing to permit the nations themselves to work out details."

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Battle commented on the general feeling that peace, somehow, was possible in Europe.

"We don't know where it comes from," he said, "but it seems to be in the air. And it should be the object of all enlightened people to work for peace."

Several informal speeches by persons selected from the audience followed. All of these expressed themselves as in favor of the general idea of peace, but many of them doubted the world's readiness for it or the ability of the League to Enforce Peace to accomplish its purpose.

CONSCRIPTION OPPOSED

An Immediate Irish Home Rule Demanded by United Irish League.

[illegible] opposing conscription in Ireland and favoring abolition of martial law and immediate operation of the Home Rule act were adopted here yesterday at a special conference of the United Irish League of America. About seventy-five delegates from various parts of the United States attended.

During the discussion of conscription it was pointed out that 1,000 recruits were volunteering daily in Ireland and that, out of a population of between 600,000 and 700,000 men available for military duty, 160,000 recruits already had been obtained. It was contended that in the face of this large voluntary enlistment conscription was unnecessary.

The speakers agreed that the Home Rule act should be put in force at once, "as a matter of simple justice to Ireland for her acts in the war," and that Home Rule will allay any disaffection that may exist. It was contended there would have been no rebellion in Ireland if Home Rule had been in operation.

BAYER

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin protect you against counterfeits.

Every package and every tablet of genuine Aspirin bears "The Bayer Cross."

Sold in Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

"Truly a Cigar"

After the turkey and before the mint, pass around a box of *Jean Valjeans*. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold.

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

Saks'—the last word in Dress Clothes!

¶ In this town of banquets, theatres and cabarets, where everything is dress coat and Tuxedo after sundown, only good tailoring can keep a man from being taken for the waiter!

¶ Saks' Dress Clothes are intensely individual — they have genuine grace in their lines, polish in the tailoring, and show in every stitch the custom benefits which come from being made by master tailors, one, and only one, at a time!

¶ The manner in which the new Saks Dress Coats converge unwrinkled into the waist and yield gracefully over the hips is as fine a piece of draughtsmanship as ever has been seen in an evening garment.

¶ And no 5th Avenue custom tailor can surpass a Saks Dinner Coat, not if he sits up all night!

Dress Coats and Trousers, $30 to $55

Tuxedo Coats and Trousers, $27 to $43

Dress Vests $3.50 to $12.50

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

WHEN a merchant beats the drum and cries "Wool! Wool!" that's probably all he gives. My clothes are the best woolens procurable at the price, but I talk about Style, Fit, Art and Grace.

$20 to $45, same as you pay for "ready-mades" out of factory, with my individual attention all the way through. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings.

Clemons Tailored Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats $20 *to* $45

Clemons Custom Tailor Broadway at 39th St. 18 Years On This Corner

Evening Dress Clothes for Thanksgiving

TUCKING the turkey under your waistcoat is accomplished more gracefully in evening clothes.

* *

You are extremely thankful, in one of these full dress suits, when you observe how closely it follows the style and fit of the $125 dress suit the man across the table wears.

* *

It gives zest to your appetite.

* *

Full evening dress coats and trousers, $35, $45 and $60.

Dinner coats, $23.50 up; with trousers, $33.50 up.

A "waistbreak" evening vest in various fabrics, $3.50 up.

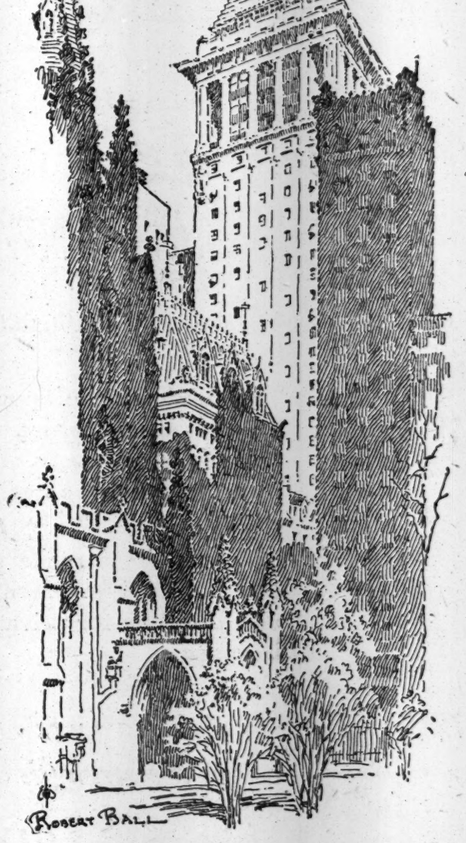
The correct silk hat and every item of dress haberdashery.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.



IT MUST BE CLEAR by this time to most thinking persons that the trust company offers many advantages over the individual as executor and trustee under will.

The question for you to decide is "Which trust company shall I appoint?"

Certainly you cannot do better than to appoint this Company.

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Resources over $250,000,000

Phoenix Hosiery Lines Your Shoe With Silk

IT smooths away that sandpapery roughness within the shoe, lessens chafing, does more for tired, touchy feet than all the "foot powders," because *pure silk feels fine next to the skin.*

Mark well—I said *pure silk.* Nothing else enters into Phoenix Hosiery. It gets no "chemical bath" to give it artificial weight or lustre.

Men's 55c and upward
Women's 80c and upward

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

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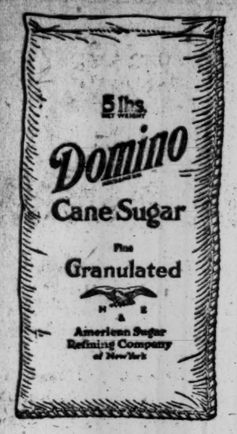
RESTORED QUICKLY.

Restoration of lost articles expedited by an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Adv.



Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags

You prefer all cane sugar, naturally. Ask for Domino Granulated Sugar and you will be sure to get the best cane sugar. It is white and clean, fine grained and of highest sweetening power. You will like this sugar better than any other you could buy.

Sweeten it with Domino

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

EGGS 8 CENTS IN GERMANY.

One a Week for Each Person—Meat 74 Cents a Pound.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Nov. 26.—A letter which is supposed to have arrived on the submarine Deutschland, addressed to Emil Reich of New York, describes the high prices demanded for foodstuffs and the heavy taxes imposed in Germany. In the course of the letter the writer says:

"At present we can get along, but everything costs a lot of money. Meat we get once a week, and for six persons we get a pound and a quarter. The meat costs 3 marks (74 cents) per pound. Eggs we get one apiece per week; five eggs for a family of five. The eggs cost 30 to 33 pf. (8 cents) apiece, and you don't get them every week either. Potatoes, which are the only things we really can get, are very high, too, and you get very little. Potatoes now cost twice as much as before the war. We have to pay immense taxes at present. Money we can't get, and you can picture to yourself how we have to live and manage to get along. We hardly get along. We can't save anything at all, and what we earn is hardly enough to live on."

The letter is said to have been intrusted to a member of the crew of the Deutschland.

WANT CHEESE FROM ITALY.

Merchants Also Seek Modification of Embargo on Chestnuts.

The Department of State at Washington has entered into negotiations with Italy for a modification of the embargo recently imposed by that country on cheese, tomato products, and chestnuts. The embargo inflicted heavy financial losses on many importers here who requested the Merchants' Association of New York to use its influence with the State Department in bringing about a modification.

Specifically, the importers asked the association to try to persuade the Department of State to obtain from the Italian Government permission to import fixed quantities of the embargoed articles in monthly shipments, without indicating the name of the shipper in Italy, the consignee in the United States, or the exact amount of the commodity contained in each individual shipment.

A reply from Washington has just been received intimating that some modification, as affecting separate shipments, is not impossible. The department said that in no case where embargoes of a similar character had been placed by Italy, or by any other belligerent Government, upon products needed by that Government for home use, has it been possible to obtain permission for the exportation of the goods in question, except as a result of specific applications of the exporters who have entered into contracts for such shipments. Where separate shipments are desired, the department is in a position to instruct the proper diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad to support the application of the importer, and the department accordingly has promised to instruct the American Ambassador at Rome to support such application for permission to import the products referred to whenever the association requests it.

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VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS

WANTED
VETERINARIAN
SALARY $1200 TO $1320.

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, December 6 at 4 P. M. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 3; Technical, 7. Requirements: Must present a license to practice veterinary science issued by Board of Regents of the University of State of New York, at the time of filing their applications. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ASSERTS GERMANS MUST QUIT FRANCE

No Peace While They Are There or in Belgium, According to Will Irwin.

"WAR ABOUT HALF OVER"

Correspondent Says the Teutons Are Waging a Wonderful Fight, but Cannot Win.

According to Will Irwin, the war correspondent who returned here yesterday from France on the American liner Philadelphia, the war will end when France and Belgium have been cleared of German troops. For the Allies to make peace under any other conditions, he said, would mean the death of English and French nationality.

Mr. Irwin said that the Allies would continue the offensive along the twenty-eight miles of the Somme front all through the Winter every fine day. It was impossible to operate during the heavy rains, as the mud was so deep that the artillery could not be moved. In some of the trenches he visited the mud was waist high. After spending a week with the Canadian troops at the front, just before he sailed, Mr. Irwin was hardly able to walk when he got back to Paris.

"There can be no question whatever as to who will win," Mr. Irwin said, "but the war is only about half over. The Germans are putting up a wonderful fight, but they cannot win. One of the most marked features of the west front is that Germany is totally out of the air. You never see a German aeroplans over the allied troops any more, but the air is filled with British and French airmen as thick as buzzards. There are hundreds and hundreds, possibly thousands, of them in the air every day, and it practically is death for any German airman who ventures against them.

"One of the most marvelous and inspiring aspects of the west front is the perfect esprit de corps of the French. They inspire all their allies. There also is the doggedness of the British. They don't give in; they don't surrender. No man moves until he has been fully equipped and fully trained. England now has 2,000,000 men still on her side of the Channel being trained. They will not move forward until they are in the best fighting trim possible.

"The statement has been made that Germany can put 1,800,000 men on the firing line each year, but this is not true. In that 1,600,000 are counted al men between the ages of 17 and 60, regardless of disabilities. When it comes to a showdown the 1,600,000 will be found to be greatly decreased, but England has more men than Germany, can put more men on the battle line than Germany, and can equip them better. Further, Russia can put 20,000,000 men on the battle line if they can be equipped, which up to this date has been impossible. The whole world could not now supply munitions for such a great number.

"It is reported that the German troops are surrounding the Rumanian Army. If that is so, it is up to Russia to go to Rumania's aid, and if she fails it will be only because of a lack of equipment. Russia is manufacturing practically none of her munitions, but is depending on Japan and her other allies and also on the United States. Even if the war could not be won on the west front, Russia has the men, and it is only a matter of time to train and equip them. Germany cannot win."

Mr. Irwin characterized the battle of the Somme as the most marvelous display of energy the world has ever seen.

"For twenty-eight miles wide and several miles deep there is a compact mass of heavy artillery, you might say," he explained. The very flashing of the guns can be seen for miles and miles at night. The Somme battlefield is a mass of solid mud, and the stench is something that no mind can imagine. You must be there to know.

"The French and British have devised recuperating depots. Soldiers come back from the front caked with mud, completely exhausted, and in an hour come forth fresh and clean. They are given Russian and Turkish baths, hair cuts and shaves; their feet are treated, and they are given new underwear and new uniforms. These recuperating stations are scattered all along the bases of the firing lines."

Mr. Irwin said that the re-election of Mr. Wilson was popular in England and France because there had been a reaction in his favor two months before the election. It was generally believed in London and Paris that the election of Mr. Hughes would have been a victory for the German element in the United States.

ADVOCATES CANAL BUREAU.

Williams Would Increase the Traffic by Means of Publicity.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—"One of the most important propositions which will be brought before the coming Legislature will relate to the establishment of a barge canal traffic bureau," Frank M. Williams, State Engineer and Surveyor, says.

Mr. Williams has been urging such a branch of the operating department of the State canals. The object of the proposed bureau is to attract freight to the canals, and Mr. Williams thinks that this can be accomplished in two ways: First, by getting in personal contact with the prospective shipper, and, second, by giving the canal publicity to attract those who might be interested in utilizing the State's waterway as a means for the easy, rapid, and inexpensive transportation of their products.

The State Engineer and Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works are constantly receiving requests for information relating to the operation of the various barge lines and the rates for the shipment of different types of freight.

MANY HURT AS CARS RUN WILD DOWN HILL

Pole Snaps on Crosstown Line and Brakes Fail to Work on Lexington Av. Car.

SEVEN TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

One Man Hit at Crossing Rendered Unconscious and May Not Live.

Between fifteen and twenty persons were injured just before midnight last night, when a crosstown car of the 207th Street line became unmanageable and coasting down a hill in Fordham Road, crashed into the side of a southbound car in Third Avenue. The crosstown car, which contained only two passengers, had just passed Bainbridge Avenue when the trolley pole broke, and Owen Mulleahy of 1,247 Park Avenue, the motorman, lost control. The car began to roll down the hill toward the junction of Third and Webster Avenues at Fordham Road, where there is a bridge over the New York Central tracks near the Fordham station. Coming south on Third Avenue was another car, containing about thirty passengers; but as the crosstown car's lights had gone out with the breaking of the trolley pole, Benjamin Abrams and Arthur Goldson, motorman and conductor on the Third Avenue car, did not see it coming till it was almost on them.

Then Abrams jammed on the brakes and stopped as quickly as he could, but the momentum carried his car in the path of the runaway. Meanwhile Goldson had opened the end doors and shouted to the passengers to get out, but they were hardly on their feet when the crash occurred.

Several ambulances were called from Fordham Hospital, and five persons were taken to that institution while a dozen others were treated on the spot for slight bruises or cuts from flying glass. None was hurt seriously.

A northbound Lexington Avenue trolley car ran wild last night soon after it started to descend the steep hill at 102d Street, where the dangerous incline requires both air and hand brakes, and sped on with increasing momentum to 104th Street, where it hit and hurled a man to the sidewalk. Rushing onward, it crashed into the rear of a standing car at 106th Street. Ten passengers, some in the moving car and some in the stationary one, were hurt.

Two of the passengers most severely hurt, together with the man hit in the street, who had not been identified, were sent to the Harlem Hospital. The injured passengers taken to the hospital were: Daniel Kenneally, a laborer, of 100 East 120th Street, fractured ankle, bruises, and cuts on face and body, and Miss Nellie Bailey, 301 West 106th Street, suffering from shock, bruises, and believed to have a fractured leg.

The man who was hit by the car while he was crossing the street did not recover consciousness, and it was feared he would not survive his injuries. In his pockets cards were found bearing the name of Morris Bernstein, 60 East 104th Street.

PABST TALKS TEMPERANCE.

Thinks the Brewers Should Be Leaders of a True Crusade.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 26.—Gustave Pabst, President of the Pabst Brewery and retiring President of the United States Brewers Association, said today that the brewers were in favor of true temperance and were working for laws that would bring it about. He has just returned from the brewers' convention at Cleveland.

"It is not worth while spending any time in holding post mortems over wet and dry elections, unless it be for the purpose of guiding our judgment as to the future," said Mr. Pabst today. "Logically, we are on the side of temperance, and we ought to be leaders in the true temperance crusade. We have plenty of evidence that the thoughtful men and women of the country are not opposed to the reasonable use of beer, and we believe that the people are willing to meet us half way in establishing conditions that will promote the welfare of the community.

"We, as brewers, must not only put ourselves abreast of public sentiment, but must be willing to lead it wherever the conditions are such as to make our action of practical value.

"The question for thoughtful men is how this industry may be so regulated that the evils incident to it shall gradually diminish, and intemperance be reduced until it becomes a neglible social factor.

"An energetic and active demand should be made on local authorities to exercise greater discrimination in granting licenses, and in the prompt and efficient prosecution for repeated or wanton violation of law as distinguished from an honest mistake."

ROW IN FOOD DICTATORSHIP.

Batocki's Adviser Resigns and Others Are Expected to Quit.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27.—As dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam gives a Berlin dispatch received there, saying:

"Professor Abel of Jena University, who was adviser to Food Controller Batocki, has resigned. The censorship prevents detailing the reasons beyond that he was unwilling to take the responsibility for what has happened in the food department. The expectation is that Professor Abel's resignation will be followed by others."

Costumes for "Ten Allies" Ball.

At the "Ten Allies" costume ball, to take place at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, for the benefit of the sufferers in the war zones, these actresses and actors are to appear in costume in the following rôles: John Drew, England; Mrs. Coburn, Britannia; Mrs. James K. Hackett, France; Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham, Scotland and Italy respectively; Miss Elsie Janis, Ireland; Miss Ethel Barrymore, Belgium; Cecil Fletcher, assisted by Miss Janet Beecher, Portugal, and Mme. Alla Nazimova, Russia. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, as America, will review the representatives of the nations, and Miss Anna Fitziu of the Metropolitan Opera House will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

ELECTORS FORGET THE LAW.

Forty-three Neglect to File Election Expense Accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Although the time specified by law for candidates at the last election to file their personal expense accounts expired on Nov. 17, a large number have thus far neglected to comply with the requirement. Up to the closing hour of the Secretary of State's office yesterday there were thirty of the Democratic and thirteen of the Republican Presidential Electors yet to make their sworn statements. These electors have reported:

Democratic—Joseph J. Murphy, who expended $6,000; Samuel Untermyer, $3,025; John J. Schaffert, $200; Emanuel Metzger, $750; A. Page Smith, $300; George E. O'Connor, $1,000; James D. Pierson, $500; Edward W. Hyatt, $100; Charles A. Brewster, $65; William Page, $100; Arthur H. Murphy, Philip J. Kearns, William Church Osborne, Stanislaus Lipowics, and Warner M. Sweet, nothing.

Republican—Thomas R. Proctor, $1,500; Robert W. Higbie, $625; Charles T. Morton, $150; Joseph Spatt, $130; Henry L. Stoddard, $310; William Henkel, $500; Beveridge G. Dunlop, $280; Samuel L. Felber, $1,725; William W. Babcock, $85.51; Ernest F. Eilbert, $100; Richard W. Lawrence, $100; John W. Andrus, $2,000; William Pierson Hamilton, $5,850; Joseph Stroock, $1,500; E. Harold Cluett, $1,000; Herbert G. Aldrich, $537; Charles D. Bingham, $100; Seth G. Heacock, $1,000; George A. Kent, $310; Frederick R. Hazard, $830; Frederick W. Griffith, $558; Alanson B. Houghton, $1,250; James G. Cutler, $900; Ernest L. Woodward, $1,045; Franklin J. McCarthy, $500; Ernest Cawcroft, Stephen J. Burrows, Lewis M. Swasey, John Gerdes, Walter A. Johnson, Charles L. Bernheimer, and Howard G. Dewey, nothing. Elector Stroock received $200 and Elector Hazard received $830.

The expenditures in nearly every instance went to a political party or political organization.

The time limit for political parties and organizations to make their statements of receipts and expenditures expires at midnight tomorrow. For a week past minor political parties and political clubs and associations have been complying with the law, but not half, it is believed, have made statements. The voluminous statement of Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., as Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, was received yesterday in the shape of four bound volumes.

The report of the Republican League of Clubs shows $4,195 in receipts and $4,186 in expenditures; the Queens County Democratic Committee, receipts of $14,680, and expenditures of $14,780.

SERVICE

You do not have to visit the property pledged to our Guaranteed Mortgages to see that the building is kept in condition. We attend to that for you without charge.

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160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

TO CERTIFY CALIFORNIA.

Secretary of State Expected to Act Today—Wilson's Lead 3,773.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 26.—President Wilson's plurality in California is 3,773 votes, according to semi-official figures announced today by Secretary of State Jordan. The figures include the vote of a hitherto questioned precinct in Orange County. The President's plurality represents the difference between the vote of 466,280 for Francis J. Heney, highest Democratic elector, and that of 462,516 for J. F. Carlstron, the highest Republican. To be made finally official the figures must be certified to by the Secretary of State. This will be done, it was said, tomorrow.

Returns announced today also show that the amendment providing for total prohibition was defeated by 103,967 votes, while a second amendment for partial prohibition lost by 50,320 votes.

Seventy-nine per cent. of the State's registered voters participated in the election.

Gerards to be von Bernstorff Guests

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard arrived in Washington this evening, and will be the luncheon guests of the German Ambassador and the Countess von Bernstorff tomorrow. Mr. Gerard will also have conferences with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

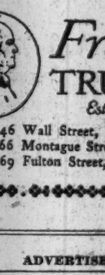
Benjamin Franklin says:
"Weighty questions ask for deliberate answers."

Expert Advice

One of the features of the *Franklin Trust Company* service to depositors is the opportunity to consult freely with officers regarding financial and investment problems. Such problems have a personal interest for us and we urge our depositors to avail themselves freely of the opportunity for helpful discussion.

Prospective depositors will be cordially received at any of our offices.

We help the small account to grow and invite accounts of $200. and over.



Franklin TRUST CO.
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46 Wall Street, New York
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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will assemble at the Armory of the 71st Regiment, Park Avenue and 34th Street, by the courtesy of Colonel William G. Bates, Monday, November 27th, at an hour to be stated when the arrival of the Regiment is definitely ascertained. Notice will be published in Monday evening and Tuesday morning papers.

THOMAS DIMOND, Pres.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Infantile Paralysis

Fortunate

are the parents of the 1,700,000 children in Greater New York who did not have Infantile Paralysis

Unfortunate

are the parents of the 5,600 children who have been left paralyzed—with withered and helpless limbs

Let the Fortunate Help the Unfortunate by Contributing to the

Thanksgiving Fund for the Cure of Paralyzed Children

Of the $250,000 urgently needed to restore the paralyzed children to health, $52,000 had been contributed up to 6 P. M. Saturday.

The remaining $198,000 must be raised by Thanksgiving Day.

The fund will be apportioned by Trustees among the agencies caring for Infantile Paralysis cases. It will provide for all the forms of treatment and nursing for which contributions have been asked separately by various institutions.

The plan is to make sure that every afflicted child is cared for. The parents of the 5,600 children cannot afford to pay for private treatment, **so prompt aid must be given.**

Will you whose children were not stricken—out of your gratitude—help restore the strength of those who are paralyzed?

GIVE NOW!

Fill out and mail this Coupon

JAMES H. PERKINS, Treasurer
55 Wall Street, New York

I send herewith $.....as a contribution to the Thanksgiving Fund for the Cure of Paralyzed Children.

Name. .....

Address. .....

COMMITTEE ON APPEAL

Robert W. de Forest, Chairman

Executive Committee

Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton
Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid
Mrs. James Speyer
Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith
Elliot C. Bacon
George Blumenthal
Nicholas F. Brady
Irving T. Bush
William Hamlin Childs
Cleveland H. Dodge
Joseph P. Grace
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WURLITZER

7 REASONS WHY THE APOLLO IS THE BEST

1—**The Only Player Piano** with the human touch, the correct method of playing—"Down on the keys."

2—**The Only Player Piano** with the Metronome Motor, which runs and rewinds the music roll without pedalling and produces perfect time, the only perfect motor.

3—**The Only Player Piano** with the Dynaline, an infallible guide for the correct interpretation of music, insuring perfect dynamics.

4—**The Only Player Piano** with two sets of pneumatics, thereby enabling the melody to be accented properly—it being possible to accent any number of notes in a chord and subdue the rest while striking at the same time. This is only possible with the Solo Apollo.

5—**The Only Player Piano** with a lever which enables the performer to omit the melody at will, playing only the accompaniment.

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7—**The Only Player Piano** which can play both Solo and 88 note music rolls.

You must buy the Apollo to get the best results, as it is the only instrument possessing the above special features.

The ART APOLLO plays Electrically also,—prices from $625.

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113-119 West 40th St., Just Off Sixth Ave.

Write for Booklet. New York City.

10,000 HEAR MASS IN ONE CHURCH IN A DAY

St. Ignatius Loyola Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary of the Coming of Jesuit Fathers.

EXERCISES TO LAST A WEEK

Apostolic Delegate and Cardinal Take Part In Brilliant Procession and Ceremonies.

More than 10,000 persons participated yesterday in the various services held in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the coming of the Jesuit fathers to the parish. Low masses were said in the morning at frequent intervals, followed at 11 o'clock by a Pontifical High Mass celebrated by the Most Rev. John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Cardinal Farley occupied a throne on the Gospel side of the chancel, the Apostolic Delegate's throne being on the Epistle side.

As the long procession of acolytes, priests, members of religious orders, monsignori, and prelates passed up the main aisle to the chancel at the 11 o'clock service, it presented a religious pageant of rich and varied color, ranging from the white and crimson cassocks and white cottas of the altar boys, and the coarse brown habit of the Franciscans, to the gorgeous gold and green vestments of the Apostolic Delegate and the scarlet robes of the Cardinal.

In addition to the celebrant the other officers of the mass were: Assistant priest to the Cardinal, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, P. A., V. G.; deacons of honor to the Cardinal, the Right Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Right Rev. Mgr. John Edwards, V. G., rector of St. Joseph's; assistant priest of the mass, the Rev. Thomas F. White, S. J., pastor of St. Francis Xavier's in West Sixteenth Street; deacons of honor to the celebrant, the Rev. David W. Hearn, S. J., and the Rev. Francis T. McCarthy, S. J., both former Superiors of St. Ignatius Loyola; deacon of the mass, the Rev. John F. Brady, D. D., pastor of St. Francis de Sales; sub-deacon of the mass, the Rev. J. M. Kilroy, S. J.; masters of ceremonies, the Very Rev. Mgr. Thomas G. Carroll and the Rev. Francis L. Archdeacon, S. J. Auxiliary Bishop Patrick J. Hayes occupied a seat in the sanctuary.

The Very Rev. Raymond Meagher, Provincial of the Dominican Fathers, who preached the sermon, eulogized the life and work of St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus. He also paid tribute to the labors of former pastors of the parish of St. Ignatius, among them the late Fathers Nell N. McKinnon and William O'Brien Pardow, who, the preacher said, had built and equipped one of the greatest church plants in the country.

"This parish," said the Dominican Provincial, "reflects the spirit of Ignatius. It is, in fact, a union of great spirits from St. Ignatius down to such pastors as McKinnon, Pardow, Hearn, and the faithful laity, whose efforts have resulted in such a splendid group of substantial edifices dedicated to the glory of God. The spirit of Ignatius has made this parish one of the greatest institutions in America."

At the conclusion of the pontifical mass Cardinal Farley and the Apostolic Delegate, together with the visiting clergy, were entertained at dinner by the priests of St. Ignatius. Last night Archbishop Bonzano officiated at solemn pontifical vespers, the preacher being the Rev. Richard S. Cartright of the Paulist Fathers.

The golden jubilee of the coming of the Jesuits to the parish will be celebrated in various ways during the remainder of the week, ending next Sunday with a solemn high mass of thanksgiving, the celebrant of which will be the Rev. B. F. McGeary of the Diocesan Mission Band of Buffalo. The preacher will be the rector of St. Ignatius, the Rev. J. Havens Richards. This morning at 9 o'clock a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the deceased clergy and parishioners.

This evening at 8:30 o'clock a reception will be tendered by the men of the parish to the Cardinal, the Apostolic Delegate, and the clergy of the church. This reception will take place in the auditorium of Regis High School, in East Eighty-fourth Street. The speakers will be Nicholas F. Brady, Chairman of the General Committee; former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, W. Bourke Cockran, and William D. Guthrie. The church choir of boys and men will sing a welcome to the prelates and also render a festival chorus. Tomorrow will be "Old Home Day." At the gathering of former and present parishioners at Regis Hall in the evening addresses will be made by John D. Crimmins and Edward J. McGuire.

Among those attending yesterday's ceremonies were Countess Annie Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, former Commissioner of Accounts Edward F. Sheehy, Louis Ehret, Judge Joseph Mulqueen, Nicholas F. Brady, John D. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart P. West, Joseph F. Fargeo, George J. Gillespie, Papal Knights of St. Gregory Thomas McFarland and Edward L. Keyes, Charles Murray, and Judge Francis B. Delehanty.

CHIHUAHUA ROUTS BATTLING BANDITS

Continued from Page 1.

ings. There is seemingly satisfaction that an arrangement has been reached for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico and for the control of the border, but this is tempered by the feeling that Secretary Lane's statement will require deep consideration. The terms of the protocol mentioning a delay of forty days for the withdrawal of the troops, if conditions permit of such action, is adversely commented on in some quarters, as many influential men had hoped for the immediate recall of the troops to American territory.

It is known that certain leaders have opposed vigorously any agreement which would permit the pursuit of bandits into Mexico by the American troops, as outlined by Secretary Lane, it being stated that such pursuit can be regarded only in the light of an invasion. Other influential men, however, have made the declaration that the signing of the protocol is the beginning of an understanding which will wipe out cause for disagreement between the two countries.

General Carranza told The Associated Press today it was "too early" to discuss the statement given out by Secretary Lane. He said also that he would not comment on the protocol until Mexican Commissioner Alberto J. Pani arrived here with a copy of the agreement and a reply had been sent to the United States.

Samuel Belden, Mexican Consular Agent at San Antonio, Texas, has submitted to General Carranza copies of the divorce laws of New York, Illinois, Washington, Texas, and other American States. It is planned to study these laws and from them gather material for the inception of a uniform divorce system in the Mexican Constitution, to be worked out by the Constitutional Assembly.

A Credentials Revising Commission composed of fifteen members, including six Congressmen under the Madero régime, known as "Renovadores," was appointed at the second session of the assembly, held yesterday morning.

There was considerable debate over the political responsibilities of the "Renovadores" because they had continued in the Huerta Congress after the death of Madero. They were finally accepted when a message was read from General Carranza stating that the six men had remained in the Huerta Congress on his (Carranza's) instructions, issued through Eliseo Arredondo. Their purpose, the message stated, was to obstruct the work of the Huerta body, to try to prevent the obtaining of a foreign loan, and to bring about the complete dissolution of the Congress. This explanation was received with applause by the Deputies, and opposition to the "Renovadores" ceased. At the afternoon session credentials were approved and one was rejected after a spirited discussion. In general, good humor prevailed among the delegates.

General Pablo Gonzales, whose presence was unnoticed, was in the audience, and listened to the proceedings with much interest.

PERSHING'S AID POSSIBLE.

Washington Hears He Has Sent Troops to Chihuahua.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A report was circulated in Washington tonight that Major Gen. Pershing, commander of the American punitive expedition now in Mexico, had sent troops to the relief of General Trevino, commander of the Carranzista Army defending Chihuahua City. Secretary Baker declined to comment on the report, which gave the impression that it had foundation.

If American troops have been sent to Chihuahua City, the reason is plain. Officially they cannot be ordered to afford relief to the Carranza forces, but to make an effort to capture Villa, who is said to be personally in command. One of the purposes of the Pershing expedition was to get Villa dead or alive, and with definite knowledge that he is near Chihuahua, General Pershing might feel that his instructions required him to send troops in that direction. It is doubtful, however, if General Pershing took action of that kind without the knowledge and consent of the Carranza authorities.

Mexican Officer Executed.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 26.—Mexico City papers received here tonight report the execution on Nov. 22 of J. Jesus Jaramillo, a Lieutenant in the Constitutionalist Army, for alleged participation in a robbery in the Mexican capital. Railroad traffic between Mexico City and Vera Cruz is paralyzed as the result of a strike of railroad employes, the papers state.

Give Theatre for a Night for Charity

The use of the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre has been donated for the night of Dec. 3 for an "inspirational" meeting of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which has raised $1,500,000 of a proposed $2,000,000 endowment fund to be used in establishing a central bureau for the collection and disbursement of funds for the various Jewish charitable and relief societies of the city. With the assistance of 2,000 canvassers, many of them influential in charitable and relief societies, it is expected that the remainder of the fund will be obtained by Dec. 10, when the campaign will end. Until that time the workers will make their headquarters at the Biltmore. Felix M. Warburg is the Chairman of the federation.

SMALL GIFTS PLEASE THE WILSON LEADERS

Said to Demonstrate Power of Voters to Block Domination of Organized Wealth.

SOME 170,000 CONTRIBUTED

Democratic Report to State Shows $1,493,312 Was Spent Through New York Headquarters.

Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, made public yesterday the official statement of campaign contributions and disbursements, which he is required to file with the Secretary of the State of New York under the law. The total amount contributed to the Democratic fund was $1,584,548. Of this amount $465,556 was received in amounts of less than $100. Contributions of $100 and more amounted to $1,079,319. The total disbursements paid through the New York headquarters was $1,493,312. The chief expenditures of the campaign were made from New York. The deficit of some $300,000 was due, it was said, to expenditures made by branch headquarters in other cities.

The statement filed at Albany does not include either the receipts or disbursements of the Chicago headquarters. These will appear in the report which must be filed by the Democratic National Committee with the Clerk of the House of Representatives thirty days after election. More than 170,000 individuals contributed to the fund. Treasurer Marsh pointed to this fact as being the most significant and impressive feature of the campaign.

"The present campaign," he said, "came the nearest to approaching the ideal of a Presidential canvass financed by popular contributions of any campaign in the history of American politics. The number and character of contributions has demonstrated in a striking manner the tremendous power of the great body of the voting public as contrasted with the wealth of politically ambitious individuals, or groups of individuals, banded together for the undisguised intention of dominating our national elections.

"For example, the State of Vermont made a really wonderful showing in the number of contributions. Every town in that State of more than 500 population, and many smaller than this, sent in a contribution. The total contributions were approximately $14,000. The population of Vermont is only about 500,000. If the same ratio had been maintained throughout the country a campaign fund of more than $14,000,000 could have been raised by popular subscription. This method in thorough operation would more than offset any fund which unscrupulous organized wealth would be willing to expend to control our electorate.

The statement filed at Albany is largely a duplication of the statement already filed at Washington. It contains in addition, however, a detailed list of contributors of $100 or more, up to and including Nov. 24, and also an itemized statement of disbursements made through the New York headquarters. The State of Texas led in the number of contributors with 14,622, with an average of a little more than $4 a person. New York State was the heaviest contributor. Illinois came next, with Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas following with about $60,000 each.

The statement further shows that about $166,000 of the amount raised in New York State was turned over to the Treasurer of the New York State Committee.

Treasurer Marsh announced that the deficit was still upward of $300,000. The statement made public yesterday itemized liabilities of more than $100,000, and in addition set forth claims for $83,493, which had not been audited. In addition the committee said that it owed printing and advertising bills which either had not been sent in or the exact amount of which had not been computed.

TIFFANY & Co.
CLOCKS
HALL, MANTEL, DESK AND TRAVELING CLOCKS

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

MONOGRAMS $2.50
Automobiles Japanned in 7 days.
Fickling Enameling Corporation,
L. I. City. Phone Astoria 1475.
Japanning of every character in all colors.

The Shaker Sisters
Will Conduct a Sale of
"Dorothy Shaker Cloaks"
and
Home Made Fancy Goods
at
Hotel Astor, Nov. 27 & 28
Vanderbilt Hotel, Nov. 29
Last Sale in N. Y. Nov. 29th

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857.
Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th Street

MEN tell us we show an unusually good assortment of "novelty" styles. Effects in pigskin and two tones of brown calfskin are particularly admired.

$9 Perforated wing tip shoe in deep brown or dull black calfskin.

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Headquarters for Boys' Clothing

MEN! Get Your
Winter Suits and Overcoats Now!

All the Smart Suit Styles
$19.50
All the New Overcoat Styles

Now when assortments are broad, now when the new styles are at their zenith, now when $19.50 covers the whole gamut of clothes needs, is the time to come and get yours.

Thousands of Fine Suits
and Thousands of Stylish Overcoats
For a Hard Winter Ahead

The style range exhausts description. Why enumerate when at this price you can pick your favorite from what we believe to be the largest and most representative clothes stocks in New York City?

Very Special
Men's Foreign Winter Overcoats, $35 to $65

Belted models, loose fitted models and the great ulster Overcoats in the season's latest fabrics. Imported exclusively by Gimbel Brothers.

GIMBELS Men's Store—Fourth Floor

Russian Sable Furs

Our unusual Collection of these rare and beautiful pelts enables us to perfectly match skins into Coats and Sets of the Prevailing Modes

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Avenue
Opp Cathedral.

Now in Progress on the Main Floor
An Exhibition and Sale of
23,000 Men's Silk Cravats

In every foreign and domestic silk of importance, representing twenty different weaves, and a thousand color combinations.

7,500 Scarfs at . . 39c | 7,500 Scarfs at . . 69c
3,500 Scarfs at . . 59c | 2,500 Scarfs at . . $1
2,000 Scarfs at $1.35

¶ Not a collection of neckwear assembled for a cut price sale, but a magnificent and gigantic showing of the finest silk scarfs ever presented to the men of New York.

¶ The conservative dresser, the college chap or man who is partial to stripes; men who admire Paisley effects adapted from patterns taken from old Chinese and Persian rugs, tapestries, etc., and men of every type will find far greater latitude for individual selection in this event than has ever before been known.

Broadway at 34th St. Saks & Company Phone Greeley 2626

GIMBEL VICTROLAS
For Thanksgiving—$15 to $300

Let the Victrola be your chief entertainer this Thanksgiving. And come to GIMBELS for your instrument and records.
Here, in the finest Victrola showroom in New York, you may see all these instruments, in every wood and finish, and in sound-proof rooms hear any Victor record on any model Victrola.

Seven Popular GIMBEL Victrola Outfits

Victrola XI, $100

Victrola VIII $40
Victor Records 5
$45
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)

Victrola IX $50
Victor Records 5
$55
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)

Victrola X $75
Victor Records 5
$80
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)

Victrola XI $100
Victor Records 5
$105
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)

EASY TERMS
$100
Victrola
in Mahogany or Oak, at
$5 Per Month.

Victrola XVI $200
Victor Records 10
$210
($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)

Victrola XIV $150
Victor Records 7.50
$157.50
($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)

Victrola XVIII $300
Victor Records 15
$315
($15 Cash, $15 Monthly)

There is no interest charge on time payments, the price being the same as though you paid cash.

GIMBELS Victor Records are guaranteed to be new and perfect

GIMBELS—Victrola Salons—Eighth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

DE PINNA
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

The Annual November Sale of Misses' Apparel
Will Be Held Today, Tuesday and Wednesday

At which will be presented at sharp reductions assortments of De Pinna tailored Suits, Coats, Dresses, Habits, Skirts and Hats, for Misses of 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Suits
For street and sport wear—English checks, imported mixtures, plain-color velours and knit-cloths.
Formerly up to $45.00
Sale Price, $22.50
Formerly up to $80.00
Sale Price, $32.50

Misses' Coats
Typical De Pinna models, for both street and sport wear—of English checks, imported mixtures and knit-cloths.
Formerly up to $38.00
Sale Price, $19.50
Formerly up to $60.00
Sale Price, $29.50

De Pinna Tailored Dresses
Of Navy serge, imported wool plaids and Jersey cloth.
Formerly up to $35.00
Sale Price, $19.50
Formerly up to $58.00
Sale Price, $29.50

De Pinna Riding Habits
Cross-saddle models, of latest English cut—of imported Oxfords, shepherd checks, gabardines and covert cloths.
Formerly up to $48.00
Sale Price, $24.50

Misses' Skirts
Walking and sports models—of Navy English serge, imported wool plaids, knit-cloths and tweeds.
Formerly up to $16.50
Sale Price, $7.50

Misses' Hats
De Pinna models, for town and sport wear—the balance of the stock.
Formerly up to $30.00
Sale Prices, $9.50 and $14.50

On account of the great reductions, none of these goods will be sent on approval or credited.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

Under date of October 24, the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, for whom we recently constructed an office building in the city of Toronto, sends us, unsolicited, copy of the following resolution, passed by the Board of Directors, at their first meeting in the new building:

RESOLVED: That at this our first meeting in the new Toronto offices of the Company, we place on record an expression of our great satisfaction in the design and plans of the new building and the execution thereof, expressing so completely the purpose of the Board and serving so admirably the needs of the Company, and of our gratification in the fact that nothing has been left undone which would contribute to the health and comfort of the staff.

That a vote of thanks be extended to Messrs. Clinton and Russell, Architects; Messrs. Thompson-Starrett Company, Contractors, and Mr. G. L. Olney, Superintendent of Construction, heartily commending their very prompt, satisfactory and efficient services in the erection of the new Imperial Oil Building at Toronto.

We have a Board of Directors of our own, and we know from experience that when such a body writes a compliment into its minutes, it is "praise from Sir Hubert."

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Doctors prescribe

Resinol

for skin trouble

For over twenty years, physicians have relied on Resinol Ointment in the treatment of many skin and scalp troubles. They prefer it because it so quickly stops itching and burning, and clears away redness, rawness and irritation. They know, too, that it contains only the *gentlest* of healing materials, which could not injure or irritate the tenderest skin. Why not try it for your skin?

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For samples free, write to Dept. 1-N, Resinol, Baltimore. *Use Resinol Soap for your hair.*

"The Great American Novel."

The Thirteenth Commandment

By RUPERT HUGHES

"An American novel written by an American for Americans, mirroring American frailty and American strength with such words and situations as Americans can and will understand, is a rarity. To find such a one is occasion for rejoicing. . . . If you start 'The Thirteenth Commandment' you will finish it; when you finish it you will be glad you started it."—*Chicago Daily News.*

$1.40 net.

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The Lord & Taylor Book Shop In many bookshops fiction is about 65% of their entire business. The Lord & Taylor Book Shop sells more than half non-fiction—partly because our people know more about books than the titles of the latest novels—and they know that too.

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ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion. Finally approved advertising copy for the Sunday edition of The Times should be in The Times Building not later than Friday evening.

WILSON TO DEDICATE LIBERTY'S NEW LIGHT

Atlantic Fleet Will Take Part in Ceremony at Bedlow's Island Saturday.

SHIPS TO FIRE SALUTE

Mayor Names Committee of 200 New Yorkers to Receive the President.

Mayor Mitchel has appointed a committee of 200 citizens to welcome President Wilson when he arrives in the city next Saturday to accept on behalf of the nation and dedicate the permanent flood lighting system for the Statue of Liberty. The Mayor has also requested Pierre Garven, Mayor of Bayonne, and Mark M. Fagan, Mayor of Jersey City, to appoint co-operating committees.

High Federal officials, the French Ambassador, army and navy officers, and notables from several countries will be in the party of the President. Anchored in New York Harbor, as a guard of honor, will be a division of the Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral Mayo and Vice Admiral Coffman, which will salute the President's yacht Mayflower as it passes down the bay. From the yacht President Wilson will formally accept the permanent illuminating system, dedicating it to the same symbolic purpose that the statue has performed for thirty years.

Arriving from Washington at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the President's official party will be welcomed by a small delegation of the Mayor's Committee, headed by Mayor Mitchel, and escorted to the Mayflower. With the President, Mrs. Wilson, and a small party of guests, the Mayflower will precede the Dolphin, the yacht of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, which will carry the rest of the Mayor's Committee, to an anchorage near Bedlow's Island, while the guns of the fleet sound their salute. After the President, by a rocket signal, has released the current which will light the figure and the ceremonies have been ended, the yachts will discharge their passengers at the Battery, where an automobile procession through specially illuminated streets will start for the Waldorf. Here a public reception and a dinner in the President's honor will be given.

The Statue of Liberty was erected on Bedlow's Island after its pedestal had been built by popular subscription. The statue was the gift of 400,000 poor citizens of France who contributed $400,000 to the fund the sculptor Bartholdi opened. After five years had been spent in molding the copper sections of the huge figure they were shipped from France, this country having officially accepted the gift.

The holding up of appropriations, however, in Washington and also in Albany, halted the work of preparing the site on Bedlow's Island and it appeared that the gift of the French Republic would remain unhonored until 130,000 Americans contributed $100,000 in four months with which to finish the work. The statue was formally dedicated Oct. 26, 1886, by President Cleveland in the presence of the French Ambassador, Governors and Senators, cabinet members and distinguished men from many nations.

The permanent flood lighting system to be dedicated on Saturday and also provided by popular subscription of more than 50,000 Americans, under the auspices of The New York World, is to be maintained by the Government, an amendment to the recently signed Rivers and Harbors bill providing for its acceptance and maintenance by the War Department. The plant cost $30,000 to install.

TEACH WIVES TO ACCOUNT.

Charity Society Gives Ideas on Keeping Tab on Home Expenses.

The Charity Organization Society is beginning an educational campaign on household accounting, in which its workers go out and give personal instruction in keeping the books of the household. A carefully subdivided account book, which lists the expenditures in much more detail than is usual in most households, is given at the end of the course in the hope that the housewife will be able to take time enough to keep her accounts in minute subdivision and thus find where everything is going.

The introduction of the book advises the family not to spend more than one-fifth of the income, instead of the traditional fourth, for rent, and reminds the housewife that much meat makes a high cost diet. "Milk is so valuable, even for grown people," says the book, "that it should always be freely used even when economy is being carefully considered. Cereal foods are so nutritious in comparison with cost that a generous use of them usually makes a low cost diet."

Cheaper fats of almost equal nutritive value are recommended in place of butter and olive oil, and tea and coffee, "having almost no nutritive value," are discouraged.

The book was prepared by the Committee on Household Budgets of the American Home Economics Association, under the chairmanship of Miss Emma A. Winslow of the Charity Organization Society's staff.

DOUBTS WILSON'S ELECTION

Ex-Senator Chandler Urges Contests Wherever They Are Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26.—William E. Chandler, ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Navy, will in his newspaper, The Monitor, tomorrow contend that it is too early to declare Wilson re-elected President, and that the Republicans should contest his apparent election for various reasons.

Taking the ground that by changing the date for voting by the electors from the first Wednesday in December to the second Monday in January, Congress by the statute of Feb. 3, 1887, intended not only to give the canvassing officers in the several States more time to make investigations and correct errors in returns but to give more time for court proceedings, Mr. Chandler says:

"So let the work of scrutiny go on, and, more than that, let legal proceedings in every State be instituted where the State authorities choose to start them, and carry them to a conclusion, if possible, before the second Monday in January—and even after that time, for the purpose of demonstrating to the world the wrongfulness of any count and the invalidity of any declared election.

"A contest for this purpose was made by the Democratic Party in 1876 to bring about, if possible, the ejection from the Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes, and was carried on by Congress clear into the year 1878 by two of the ablest committees that the Democratic leaders could organize. Such course should be pursued by the Republican House in 1916 and 1917, aided by a National Republican Committee with a virile and harmonizing Chairman.

"There is at this time a reason for declaring the Presidential election invalid that has never existed before. Mr. Wilson's majority can hardly be more than 21. Of the electoral votes for him at least thirty-five should be thrown out as void, according to the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

SUFFRAGISTS WILL LOBBY.

National Association Announces Plans for Congress Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association, the original "Votes for Women" organization, which maintained a nonpartisan attitude in the Presidential campaign this year, as contrasted with the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the National Woman's Party, intends to lobby on an extensive scale in behalf of the proposed amendment to the national Constitution giving women throughout the country the right to vote.

The lobby will be open and unconcealed in its methods. The work will be begun as soon as Congress reassembles on Dec. 4, and will be continued throughout the legislative session or until the result aimed at is accomplished. In a statement today the association acknowledged that it intended to go into lobbying in a thorough manner.

The association's statement says:

"Lobbying on a scale never before seen, even in the olden days, but of a sort that will stand the pitiless publicity searchlight, rather than of the insidious variety, will be carried on at this session of Congress beginning next Monday, by the National American Suffrage Association. There will be no secrecy about who the lobbyists are, or what they are after.

"A new Washington committee, consisting of about twenty of the most prominent women of the country, has been appointed, and they will work day and night, whenever they can get the national legislators to listen, for the national suffrage amendment."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't throw cold water on the perfect flavor of

Club Cocktails

by shaking with fine ice. Pour over large lumps, or cool the bottle.

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

Fine China and Glass

For Holiday Gifts

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 17, 1916

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$14,796,207.32	Capital Stock	$500,000.00
United States and Other Bonds	4,928,220.15	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,274,996.16
Safe Deposit Vaults	50,000.00		
Due from Banks	5,082,241.30	Reserved for Taxes and Contingencies	25,180.54
Exchanges and Cash Items	584,442.98	Circulation	95,575.00
Cash Reserve	3,933,846.24	Deposits	27,478,806.29
	$29,374,957.99		$29,374,957.99

COMPARATIVE DEPOSITS AT COMPTROLLER'S CALLS

March	20th, 1911 (Date of Charter)	$4,100,000
Nov.	26th, 1912	11,300,000
Oct.	21st, 1913	13,400,000
Oct.	31st, 1914	14,500,000
Nov.	10th, 1915	22,600,000
Sept.	12th, 1916	24,900,000
Nov.	17th, 1916	27,400,000

OFFICERS

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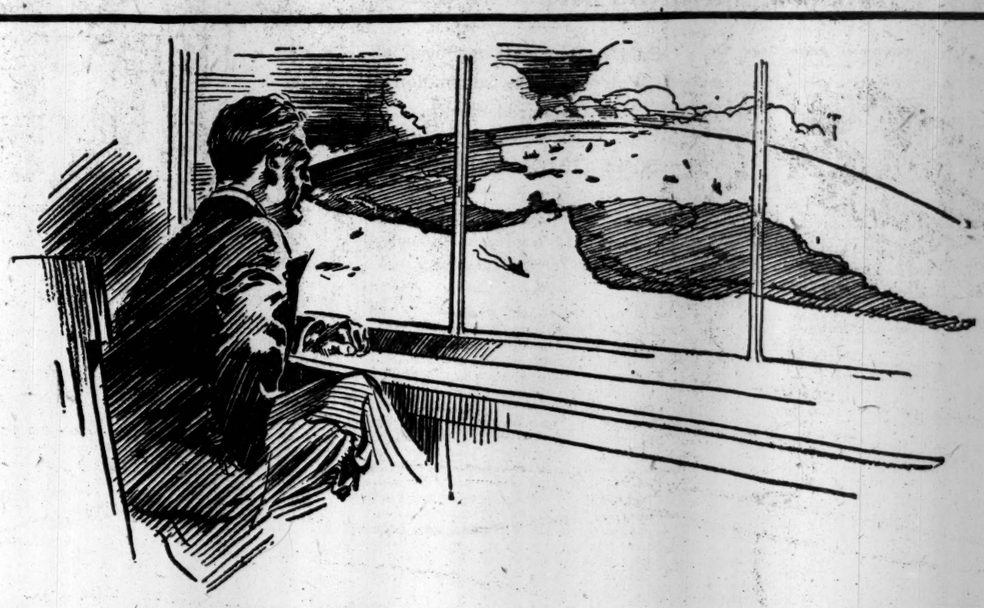

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—whether peace sends the price of commodities up or down? Makes money "easy" or scarce?

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—how wool growing has developed Argentina and why Continental Europe gets most of the output?

—that the pawnshop is a most important banking factor in China?

—that the largest railway station in the world isn't in New York or London but in Melbourne?

Do you know

—why South America, which once traded exclusively with Spain and Portugal, shifted to England and Germany?

—that in Russia the "middle man" is a much greater factor in trade than here?

—why most of our business with South America is import trade?

—the real attitude of commercial Japan toward the United States—and what the prospects are for selling American goods there?

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MAT.		EVE.
2:30	Grand Overture by Orchestra of 50	8:30
2:35	In the Land of Long Ago	8:35
2:40	The Bird of Song Flees to the Bird of Love	8:40
2:44	Witch's Cat Kills the Sparrow, Bird of Love	8:44
2:48	Little Prince Omar Floats Out to Sea and the Great Unknown	8:48
2:54	To the City of the Sultan Comes Zarrah, the Ambitious	8:54
2:57	BEHOLD ANITIA, DAUGHTER OF THE GODS!	8:57
3:04	"Omar, Thou art Heir!" Proclaim the People	9:04
3:06	ANITIA Made Prisoner by the Sheik	9:06
3:08	Desert Thieves Abduct the Daughter of the Gods	9:08
3:15	For Her Beauty She Is Sold to the Sultan	9:15
3:18	ANITIA Glories in the Turkish Bath	9:18
3:24	Forced to Dance for the Sultan at the Festival of Spring	9:24
3:28	ANITIA'S Dance Delights Her Master	9:28
3:33	To the Tower of Torture and Death	9:33
3:37	The Dare-Devil Leap from the 100-foot Tower	9:37
3:41	Diabolical Dance of the Witches in the Cavern of Destruction	9:41
3:43	The Volcano Awakes When the Witches' Idol Spits Fire	9:43
3:44	Fire Becomes Rain When ANITIA Speaks	9:44
3:46	Helpless ANITIA Bound to the Burning Stake	9:46
3:50	Hurled to the Hungry Crocodiles	9:50

MAT		EVE.
3:51	Battle of Life and Death in the Swirling Rapids	9:51
3:53	Thrown Headlong Over a Raging Waterfall	9:53
3:55	Dashed Against the Sea Rocks	9:55
3:59	At Last in Quiet Waters	9:59
	INTERMISSION.	
4:14	The Witch's Words Incite Gnomes to Hurt ANITIA	10:14
4:17	ANITIA'S Lover, Omar, Is Taken to His Doom	10:17
4:24	ANITIA'S Diving Carnival in the Green Pool of the Gnomes	10:24
4:26	ANITIA Dives from the Swing in the Sky	10:26
4:30	Petitioning Populace Storms at Palace Portals	10:30
4:31	Zarrah Poisons the Sultan's Cup	10:31
4:36	ANITIA Leads Army of Gnomes Against Sultan's City	10:36
4:37	The Army of Gnomes, Transformed, Becomes the Army of Chivalrous Knights	10:37
4:42	With ANITIA Fighting Omar, the Battle Begins	10:42
4:44	"For the Prince!" Shouts ANITIA, Storming the City Walls	10:44
4:46	The Poisoned Sultan Dies	10:46
4:47	The Sultan's City Is Given to the Flames	10:47
4:50	ANITIA Meets Omar, Unaware, in Single Combat	10:50
4:53	Omar Learns He Has Slain the Daughter of the Gods	10:53
4:55	Zarrah, the Ambitious, Murders the Prince	10:55
4:59	Souls Reunited in Death	10:59
5:00	THE END	11:00

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Total of 32,423 Persons Landed in New Haven Station in Exactly 191 Minutes.

31 TRAINS FROM THIS CITY

Railroad Uses 612 Extra Cars and 99 Extra Engines to Handle Yale-Harvard Crowds.

In a little more than three hours on Saturday morning the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad moved 32,428 persons, from all directions on its lines, into the station at New Haven for the Yale-Harvard football game. In some respects, the company's officials say, this was the greatest accomplishment in the history of the road. Between 8,000 and 10,000 went to New Haven on Friday, the rush then being so great that three extra sections were put on the regular trains.

Thirty-one trains went out over the New York Division on Saturday morning, carrying 18,108 passengers. The average running time to New Haven was one hour and fifty-nine and one-half minutes. The Boston Shore Line handled fifteen trains, with 5,330 passengers; the Boston Air Line five trains, with 1,612 passengers, and the Springfield Route, fourteen trains, with 6,359 passengers.

Leaving New Haven after the game, 33,779 passengers were handled on seventy-one trains from 4 o'clock to midnight. The total movement in and out of New Haven on Saturday was 142 trains and 66,202 passengers. A conservative estimate, railroad officials said, of the number of passengers carried from Friday to Sunday in connection with the football game would be 82,000 passengers.

One feature of the New Haven record was the fact that while it took only three hours and sixteen minutes to move twenty-six trains out of the Grand Central Terminal, the operation of the road between New York and New Haven was so efficient that these twenty-six trains, together with four other trains between Stamford and New Haven, arrived in the New Haven station within three hours and eleven minutes. In the five-hour period between 9:30 o'clock in the morning and 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon there was an average of 108 passengers detrained each minute at the New Haven station.

In order to prepare for and handle this enormous extra business, the company had to move thirty-four special trains on preceding days properly to distribute the passenger equipment. A total of 612 cars—175 Pullmans and 437 coaches—in excess of the normal requirements were distributed to the principal stations for use as extra cars in regular trains or to make up the special trains. There were seventy-seven steam locomotives and twenty-two electric locomotives more than the normal requirements needed to handle the additional business. Many of these had to be drawn from freight service.

GIBBONS HONORS A WOMAN.

Countess Spottiswood Mackin Receives Cardinal's Skull Cap.

Specidl to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Cardinal Gibbons, holding a reception today to the women of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, honored Countess Spottiswood Mackin of New York and Paris, who received her title from Pope Leo XIII. in recognition of her charitable work. When presented to the Cardinal the Countess wore her decorations.

"I am delighted to see you," he said, "and trust you are well."

While scores were standing in line awaiting their turn to greet him, the Cardinal removed his little red skull cap and presented it to the Countess.

"Keep this as a remembrance of me," he said. The Countess, kneeling, accepted the gift.

"If you will await me after the reception I will present you with an autographed photograph," the Cardinal then said.

The Countess waited, and after the visitors had been presented Cardinal Gibbons went to his room and returned a few moments later with a large photograph bearing his autograph.

The business work of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, in convention here, practically ended today. Tomorrow a reception will be held in Washington, where Mrs. Edward Douglas White, wife of the Chief Justice, will head the receiving line.

Milwaukee Police Here for Arbutle.

Detective Matthew Dolan of the Milwaukee police arrived at Police Headquarters in this city yesterday with a warrant for the arrest of Henry Clay Arbutle, the 19-year-old dye expert, charged with the theft of $8,000 worth of gold and platinum from the International Dye Company of Milwaukee. Dolan said he would await the arrival of requisition papers.

NEEDS CITIZEN AID IN SNOW REMOVAL

Fetherston Seeks Power to Have Householders Clear Sidewalks and Streets.

CANNOT GET MEN ENOUGH

Autos Having Displaced Horses, Aldermen Are Asked to Permit Use of Salt.

Alarmed at the possibility of a shortage of labor to deal with heavy snowstorms this Winter, Street Cleaning Commissioner T. J. Fetherston has sent a personal letter to each member of the Board of Aldermen asking for support in getting needed legislation through the board. The Commissioner says that it will be impossible to obtain a force of men sufficient to handle a real snowstorm, and, therefore, the Aldermen should so amend the ordinances as to extend those facilities of the department which can be employed without a large force of extra laborers, and to take other action which will obtain the active aid of citizens in removing snow.

The Commissioner asks the board to repeal or amend the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt on snow. The reason for the passage of this ordinance some years ago, he says, was that the use of salt was the cause of damage to horses' feet. The Commissioner says that automobiles have almost entirely displaced horses on many of the city's main streets and the objection to the use of salt has become eliminated.

The Commissioner also thinks that something should be done by the Aldermen to make effective the ordinance requiring householders to remove snow from abutting sidewalks. He suggests, further, that the Street Cleaning Commissioner should have the power to call upon all owners or occupants of property to open passageways for vehicles through the snow in front of their respective properties. Ordinances covering these points have been drafted by the Commissioner for submission to the Aldermen.

While in his letter to the Aldermen the Commissioner states that he will need 15,000 extra laborers in case of a snowstorm, he said yesterday that he could really use nearly three times that number in handling a heavy fall of snow.

"As a matter of fact, he says, "the plans of the department presuppose the emergency men. Only once since the adoption of the present methods have we had sufficient men. That was two years ago, the season we inaugurated the snow-fighting program. In figuring on such a large force, we, of course, have in mind a fall of snow reaching six or more inches and a storm continuing through the greater part of an entire day.

"As an evidence of the difficulty we are having in securing the enrollment of emergency laborers take the figures for the first seven days of registration in each of the three seasons. Two years ago these figures were 22,250; last year they were just under 5,000; this year they are 3,548.

"Not only is it impossible to obtain laborers for emergency snow work, but we are short of men on our regular sweeping and collecting forces. Our men are leaving us to take other positions at higher compensation and we are unable to fill the vacancies. The Civil Service list is exhausted, and, although the commission has employed every available means, it hasn't been possible to replenish the list.

"Under these conditions should we be visited by a spell of severe Winter weather, the people of this city may be called upon to exercises an unusual amount of patience. If, however, citizens will give the department their cooperation the discomforting effects of the abnormal labor situation will be materially lessened."

HEARD THREAT OF SUICIDE.

Telephone Girl Reached Hotel Room Just as Woman Fired Shot.

When Ellen Scanlon, telephone girl at the Hotel Strand, 43 West Thirty-second Street, heard Mrs. Florence M. Sibel say to her over the phone late yesterday afternoon, "Good-bye, everybody. I am tired of this existence and I am going to end it all," she hurried to Mrs. Sibel's room on the eighth floor. As she opened the door she saw Mrs. Sibel hold a revolver over her right eye and fire. Then she saw her fall to the floor. Miss Scanlon ran back to the elevator and at the front door of the hotel found Patrolman Regan of the Mulberry Street Station, whom she told of the suicide.

Mrs. Sibel was 28 years old and had been at the Strand Hotel since Oct. 18. She had made friends with Miss Scanlon during that time. At the hotel it was said that her mother, who lived in Schenectady, N. Y., had visited her several times and that a man who said he was her husband called on her once recently. Saturday afternoon, the police learned, Mrs. Sibel returned to the hotel from Gimbel's department store, where she was employed as a saleswoman, and before going upstairs handed the clerk at the desk a slip of paper on which was written what she said was her mother's telephone number. She did not say what use he was to make of it.

Among Mrs. Sibel's possessions the police say they found a letter from her mother, who told her not to be alarmed because her husband would not get his divorce. Mrs. Sibel was taken to New York Hospital and later transferred to Bellevue, where she died at 6 o'clock without regaining consciousness.

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NEW SOTHERN FILM IS FULL OF THRILLS

"An Enemy to the King," One of the First Plays Which Won Fame for the Noted Actor.

STILL ADEPT WITH THE FOILS

Spectators Held In Suspense by Many Fights In Drama of the Days of Henry of Navarre.

A motion-picture version of "An Enemy to the King," which afforded E. H. Sothern one of his most popular romantic rôles when it was first acted by him, twenty years ago last September, was exhibited yesterday at the Rialto. This is the second of a series of films for which the distinguished actor appeared before the lens last Summer in the studios of the Vitagraph Company, and is by far the better picture of the two thus far shown. It is an example of cinematography so excellent, in fact, as to atone for the first disappointing adventure of this sterling artist in movie land. The other film was a modern photo-drama called "The Chattel," with its full share of absurdities and with the star in a rôle little suited to him. "An Enemy to the King" is an exceptionally artistic reproduction of a swashbuckling melodrama, with Mr. Sothern in one of those rôles in which he won his first fame and in impersonating which he has had few equals in his own generation.

The story of Ernanton de Launay, friend to Henry of Navarre, and of Launay's love for Julie de Varion, is well suited to exposition by movies. It is primarily a tale of action, the essence of the cinema, and its plot is without troublesome counterplots to confuse the spectator. The story unreels swiftly and directly, and from the moment Julie de Varion is dispatched by the Duke of Guise to help capture the insurgent Launay, with the promise of the release of her father when she shall have succeeded, until the Duke is faced in his own castle by Launay and vanquished the picture holds the spectator's interest.

The thrills of the melodrama have been effectively translated to the screen. Most of these arise from sword duels indulged in by Launay whenever he finds himself embarrassed by an adversary. Mr. Sothern was ever a most convincing hero with the foils, and, with the added illusion of the screen, his combats were more exciting than ever. The scene in the inn where the hero outwits Rougin and his men by giving them a sleeping potion and robbing them of their arms was well reproduced, and so was the passage of arms between Launay and his pursuer when the latter tracked him to his mountain stronghold. But the most breathless scene was the play's climax—the scene in which Launay confronted the Duke Guise and his secretary in the presence of Julie and of course triumphed over the pair who desired his life. When Launay struck the gong with which the Duke had signaled Julie's death in the next room a second stroke, and thus changed the signal, there was a gasp of relief from the audience.

Mr Sothern's breastplate was some sizes larger than the one he wore when he first acted the rôle a score of years ago, but he was the same graceful and aristocratic, if somewhat stouter, figure. Edith Storey took the rôle of Julie with great charm and distinction. All of the characters were well acted, Rowland Buckstone, Fred Lewis, John Robertson, Brinsley Shaw, Pierre Colone, and Mildred Manning being among the players.

With the story and the actors satisfactory there remained the third element of mis-en-scène to make the picture successful. This was in keeping with the excellence of the other features. The settings fairly exuded the atmosphere of the period. The interiors had an air of solidity and were furnished with regard to the demands of the time, and the outdoor scenes were most pleasing. "An Enemy to the King," in short, is a film for Mr. Sothern to be proud of, which "The Chattel" scarcely was.

"Nanette of the Wilds," a photo-drama featuring Pauline Frederick, was the new offering at the Strand. It is a tale of the Canadian Northwest mounted police. At the Academy of Music June Caprice was seen in "The Mischief Makers."

Philipp Joins Yorkville Theatre.

Adolf Philipp, who built the Bandbox Theatre and produced a number of his own pieces there, has formed a partnership with S. Rechmann, proprietor of the Yorkville Theatre, and will co-operate in the management of the playhouse, and will also appear there in some of his own plays. The first of these will be a musical comedy entitled "Sadie from Riverside Drive," in which Mizi Gizi will be starred. Following this, these pieces will be produced: "A Kiss in the Dark," a musical comedy by Haller and Schoen; "The Joy Ride," a musical comedy by Frey and Dietrich, with music by Jean Gilbert; "That Night," a farce by Adolf Philipp and Edward A. Paulton; "It Happens Every Day," a comedy from the French of Jules Fabre, and "That Night," by John Linder. These plays will be produced in German.

Plans for French Ambulance Benefit

The program for the entertainment in aid of the American Field Ambulance Corps in France, to be given Friday afternoon of next week at the Strand, has been completed by the committee, of which Mrs. Frederick Allen and Miss Fannie Cottenet are Chairmen. Motion pictures of the corps at work will be shown, and the other features will be the reading of a poem written by Emory Pottle, formerly in the ambulance service, by William Faversham; the singing of "The Marseillaise" by Mme. Beriza of the Opéra Comique, and "Vive la France," a sketch in which Ruth Draper will appear. Fifty young women will sell souvenir programs designed for the occasion.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

ACTORS EULOGIZE HARRIS.

Theatrical Producers to be Manager's Honorary Pallbearers.

Members and officers of the Actors' Order of Friendship gathered yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the organization at 139 West Forty-seventh Street, where a special meeting was held to pass resolutions and condolences on the death of William Harris, Sr., the theatrical manager, who was for twenty years Treasurer of the order. The eulogy was pronounced by Milton Nobles, who forty years ago appeared with Mr. Harris in numerous productions, until the latter became a manager. Resolutions were passed, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral at the home of Mr. Harris.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning at the Synagogue of the Congregation Rodolph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiating. The honorary pallbearers will be Abraham Erlanger, Daniel Frohman, David Belasco, Marc Klaw, Alf Heyman, Charles Dillingham, Charles Rich, Jeremiah Cohan, George M Cohan, Samuel Harris, Frank McKee, John J. McNally, W. W. Walters, George Mayer, Joseph Bickerton, Arthur Miller, Joseph Grismer, Howard Schnebbe, William Davis, Samuel Rice, Henry Dazian, and Bayard Veiller. Representatives from the Boston lodge in which Mr. Harris was a thirty-second degree Mason; the Lambs, and the Friars will be in attendance. The interment will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Only relatives will accompany the body to the cemetery.

The Fulton Theatre, where "Arms and the Girl" is playing, will be closed on Tuesday in respect for Mr. Harris.

HELEN FREEMAN'S PROGRAM

Her Microscopic Nine o'Clock Theatre Ventures a Private Performance.

Driven to desperation by the Commissioner of Licenses, who, in his deafness to the demands of art, has thus far withheld his sanction from her Nine o'Clock Theatre, Helen Freeman gave a private performance last evening on her tiny stage, which is concealed somewhere upstairs in the house at 32 West Fifty-eighth Street. An audience of forty or thereabouts included Governor Whitman, Mary Austin, Isadora Duncan, Dr. Louis K. Anspacher, Walter Wanger, Robert Henri, Arnold Genthe, Frank Crowinshield, and Alderman Curran.

The auditorium will, after a fashion, seat seventy-five. The stage is pretty, tasteful, and well equipped, but so grotesquely inadequate in size as to impair seriously the theatrical values of anything that is put upon it. The acting is in your lap. You bump the play with your knees. The Nine o'Clock is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the little theatre movement.

There were three plays in last evening's program. "Chinese Lily" is a vivid little tragedy by Paula Jakobi; "The Maker of Dreams" is Oliphant Downs's pale fantasy already familiar to the patrons of the Neighborhood Playhouse; "Did It Really Happen?" is the new piece by Zoë Akins, author of "The Magical City." In the first and last Miss Freeman appeared, too good an actress for a back parlor.

A charming musical interlude was provided by Mme. Nina Varesa, (Mrs. Henry Russell,) who accompanied some of her songs on the guitar and the French harpsichord. Also there was a Turkish intermission, with Turkish coffee, sweets, and cigarettes.

8,000 HONOR BRANDEIS.

Testimonial Presented to the Justice as a Birthday Tribute.

A testimonial in celebration of his sixtieth birthday was presented to Justice Louis D. Brandeis yesterday in the Aeolian Building by the Louis D. Brandeis Testimonial Committee, which had obtained 8,000 signatures of persons in 210 cities and towns of the United States and the Canal Zone to this document:

To the Hon. Louis Dembitz Brandeis on his sixtieth birthday, Nov. 13, 1916, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Honorary President of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, imbued to the heart with American and Jewish ideals and indefatigable worker in translating them into action—A testimonial of gratitude for his services to the Jewish people, and a tribute of love and loyalty to our leader.

Nathan Straus, President of the committee, presided and the presentation speeches were made by Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue and Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Provisional Zionist Committee.

A fund is being raised in connection with the testimonial which will be used to create a foundation for some Jewish purpose. Justice Brandeis will name the scope and conditions of this foundation in a few days.

Besides Mr. Straus, the committee was composed of Dr. Wise, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Joseph Barondess, Dr. Max Heller, Judge Julian W. Mack, Rabbi Meyer Berlin, and Mrs. Joseph Fels, Vice Presidents, and Eugene Meyer, Jr., Treasurer; Jacob de Haas, Honorary Secretary, and Adolph Hubbard, Assistant Secretary.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KROONLAND, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. M. K. Adams, Captain and Mrs. G. Armstrong, W. E. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Brinton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Butler, Miss Alice Butler, T. S. Catte, Miss Gertrude Conley, Mrs. C. P. Elliott, P. C. Everett, Wilfred B. Farrand, Mrs. W. H. Godden, J. R. Gregory, A. H. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. John Hood, J. M. Jackson, Edward Johnson, H. W. Langdell, Mrs. R. M. Langdon, R. L. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Meyer, Miss Nora Nickle, Mrs. A. Oatley, C. F. Poebles, Joseph Pollak, T. F. Power, Richard Robinson, Mrs. R. J. Small, Mrs. W. J. Smith, L. B. Stoddart, F. A. M. Schieffelin, Mrs. E. Torrence, Ian Torrence, Willard O. Tyler, Mrs. H. S. Well, Miss Joan Well, C. B. Welth, A. L. Williams, and Charles Perin.

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss Joan Adamson, Miss Elsie Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Alexander, Miss S. Allen, Marc Anthony, H. B. Beard, Allan A. Beauchamp, Edward J. Blanchard, R. S. Bosworth, Edwin Bry, Miss Isabella B. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Coney, Mrs. J. M. Crawford, A. P. Dixon, Miss E. D. Edmonds, J. W. H. Evans, J. H. Garner Howe, W. A. Green, A. E. Griffin, Captain H. Hudson, William Irwin, Mrs. S. James, John Miller, A. E. Myles, Morton Otis, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. D. Perry, Francis Porter, George C. Priestley, Mrs. E. Ramsay, Miss M. E. Rooke, W. A. Smith, S. W. Stevenson, Miss Harriet Sugden, Miss Kate Sugden, W. O. Tewson, P. Thompson, Leslie J. Turner, Miss E. H. Wiggin, and Captain Y. Yamamoto.

MANY CONCERTS FILL CITY HALLS

Philharmonic and Symphony Societies Hadn't Room for All Who Came to Hear Them.

NIGHT RECITALS CROWDED

The Kneisel Quartet, Godowsky, Hartmann and the Members of Two Opera Staffs Heard.

The musical events of yesterday afternoon were provided by the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall, by the Symphony Society of New York in a repetition at Aeolian Hall of the program it played there last Friday afternoon, and by Muriel Symonds, who made her début here in a recital at the Comedy Theatre. Each of the symphony concerts drew an audience as large as its hall would accommodate, would-be hearers being turned away from the doors, and even the new singer had a large number of hearers.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society was devoted to the works of Wagner. The program was made up of ten numbers, including overtures, preludes, and excerpts, much in the usual manner of programs of Wagner concerts. It began with the "Flying Dutchman" overture, and it ended, as they all seem to do, with the "Ride of the Valkyries." The orchestra was heard to great advantage, as it always is in Wagner's music, its sonorousness, its precision, its balance, and its brilliance all finding a fitting place in the scheme of things. Mr. Stransky had his men rise to acknowledge the audience's enthusiastic recognition.

Muriel Symonds is a soprano who has not been heard here before. Her program consisted of four songs of older composers in Italian and English, and three groups of songs by Brahms, Grieg, and Hugo Wolf. Although she was hindered at first by nervousness, the singer later succeeded in making it known that she has gifts as an exponent of songs. Her diction in the two languages she used was excellent. Her voice is of good quality, and its middle range is especially valuable. She sings intelligently and with taste. Richard Epstein gave his usual fine accompaniments.

Sunday Night Chamber Music.

Mr. Max Sanders's enterprise of Sunday night chamber music concerts in the Harris Theatre reached a high water mark in the concert last evening, when the Kneisel Quartet, Mr. Leopold Godowsky, pianist, and Miss Carrie Bridewell, contralto, appeared. The ensemble pieces were Haydn's quartet in C, Opus 54; Brahms's pianoforte quintet in F minor, Opus 34; the Lento from Rubinstein's quartet, Opus 17, and the minuet from Paganini's quartet in E. To these was added as an encore Percy Grainger's arrangement for string quartet of his setting of "Molly on the Shore." Miss Bridewell sang two groups of French songs, and added Schubert's "Tod und das Mädchen." Mr. Godowsky played three pieces by Chopin, including his own arrangement of the A flat Etude, which is also a derangement of Chopin's harmonies, and added a waltz and "Ecossaise" by the same composer. Mr. Godowsky's appearance as an ensemble player was a novel one, but a pleasant feature of the concert. The audience that heard this more than sufficient program was unusually large.

A Recital by Hartmann.

Arthur Hartmann, violinist, gave a recital last night at the Comedy Theatre. He played Bach's concerto in E and the same composer's chaconne for violin alone, with two groups of smaller pieces, the last group of which were transcriptions of his own from Karganoff, MacDowell, Gretchaninow, and Poldini. Mr. Hartmann has been favorably known here. His playing is characterized by a high degree of technical finish, by a fine tone, and by a serious and tasteful style. A program such as he played last night he gives extremely well. His accompanist was Maurice Elsner.

The Opera Concerts.

There were "opera" concerts last night at the Metropolitan Opera House and the Park Theatre, where the Aborn Opera Company is playing an engagement. At the Metropolitan, Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, was the special soloist, playing Paganini's Concerto in D and a group of smaller pieces. Mabel Garrison and Johannes Sembach of the Metropolitan Opera Company were the other soloists. Among the numbers played by the orchestra, under Richard Hageman, were Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" Overture and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Conte Feerique."

At the Park Theatre the principal members of the Aborn Opera Company who were heard were Edith Helena, Grace Baum, Salvatore Giordano, and Louis d'Angelo. The numbers included the quartet from "Rigoletto" and the sextet from "Lucia." Ignacio del Castillo conducted.

SETON'S CHAUFFEUR HURT.

Found Unconscious on Roadside Near Wrecked Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Frank Smith, a chauffeur employed by Ernest Thompson Seton, the naturalist, was found unconscious on the Seton estate this morning with a fractured skull and other serious injuries.

Later a wrecked automobile was discovered alongside the road near the Seton place, indicating that Smith had figured in an accident. He was hurried to the Greenwich Hospital and his condition is reported critical. He is still unconscious tonight. The Seton family and local authorities are greatly mystified over the case.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Janet Beecher has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the principal rôle in "A Woman of Today," a new comedy by James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady," "The Traveling Salesman," and "The Show Shop." Among those engaged for her support are H. E. Herbert, Richard Tucker, Sidney Shields, Zeffie Tilbury, Gladys Fairbanks, Olive Brant, and Fred Ozab.

Willard Mack's new drama, "Her Market Value," was produced last night in the Olympic Theatre, Chicago, by A. H. Woods. The principal players in the cast of fifty were Emily Ann Wellman, Ben Johnson, Byron Beasley, Inez Buck, Macey Harlam, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Kenneth Hunter, Ruth Donnelly, and Julia Bruns.

Digby Bell's appearance at the Palace today in a sketch called "Mind Your Own Business," by Winchell Smith and John L. Golden, will mark the fortieth anniversary of his stage debut. Many of his associates in the Lambs have arranged to be present at this afternoon's performance.

The Cansinos, Eduardo and Elisa, have been added to the cast of "Follow Me," the musical show in which Anna Held will return to Broadway on Wednesday night at the Casino.

Zelda Sears will discuss "Captain Kidd, Jr.," the farce in which she is appearing at the Cohan & Harris Theatre, before the members of the Theatre Club, Inc., at its meeting in the ball room of the Hotel Astor tomorrow afternoon.

Tim Murphy will assume the role of Long John Silver in "Treasure Island" at the Punch and Judy Theatre tonight, and Ethelbert Hales will succeed Mr. Murphy in the part of Captain Bill Bones. Herbert Ashton has been playing the part of Silver since Henry E. Dixey quit the company. Ashton will return to his original role of Hands.

The English actresses imported for the chorus of the Century revue will appear as Irish lads at the costume ball of the Ten Allies tomorrow night in Madison Square Garden. Green corduroy breeches will constitute a part of their costumes, and they will dance an Irish jig and sing the Celtic battle hymn, "Kelly and Burke and Shea." The members of the "Major Pendennis" company will attend the ball dressed as boy and girl scouts. John Drew will be the chief of one division and Louise Drew of the other.

The dance program Anna Pavlowa will substitute in the Hippodrome show tonight for "The Sleeping Beauty" is identical with one she presented at a royal command performance in London in June, 1912.

SAM SOTHERN IN A FARCE.

English Comedian Appears In a Dull Little English Play.

SUCH IS LIFE—A new play in three acts, by Harold Owen. With Sam Sothern at the Princess Theatre, Saturday night.

Philip Gayton.....Sam Sothern
Edith Gayton.....Ann Cleaver
Julius Crankshaw.....Ferdinand Gottschalk
Leslie Crankshaw.....Cathleen Nesbitt
Mrs. Haviland.....Kate Serjeantson
Angus Ferguson.....Edward Douglas
Bertha.....Winifred Mason

George Evelyn Augustus Townley Sothern, variously known, for the convenience of his friends and the general public, as Ta and Sam, was nominally presented as a star to New York on Saturday evening, when he appeared at the Princess in "Such is Life," a capriciously named and indifferently played farce in three acts. This is the agreeable comedian who is the younger and (in this country) the less celebrated brother of E. H. Sothern. Sam Sothern has been more closely identified with the English stage than with our own, where, in the last twenty years, he has been with us only one season. That was for the second season tour of "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

"Such is Life" is the work of Harold Owen, the English half of that collaboration which produced the grisly "Mr. Wu." It is a dull, punful, and mildly nonsensical bit of English humor. It concerns the didoes of Mrs. Julius Crankshaw, the comely and clever wife of a pompour pundit who has arrived at his profound understanding of women by the unconfusing processes of pure reason. It never occurs to him that his transparent little helpmeet might be the anonymous author of "My White Sin," a new and incriminating novel of passion he vastly admires. So her royalties (when discovered in her bank book) are misread as the wages of sin and her journey to Edinburgh to confer with her publisher is horribly misinterpreted. Her husband, with good reason, suspects the gentleman in the flat above and the gentleman in the flat above, knowing that he was guiltless on this particular occasion, is also sick with jealousy. It begins to look as though poor Professor Crankshaw would have to break up housekeeping, which would be not only a bothersome, but a wasteful process, since he could hardly expect to receive from the next tenant the full value of his extra bookshelves and linoleum. One never does. This loss, however, is averted by enough of a confession from the furtive authoress to allay suspicion all around in time for the play to come to an end—not more than two hours after it had started. For "Such is Life" is one of those short-weight pieces that need, among other things, a curtain raiser.

Its slight comic values are incalculably depreciated by a slovenly, ill-prepared performance. No evidences of direction appear in the product. Laborious playing by Ferdinand Gottschalk and Cathleen Nesbit linger in the memory. Also an awkward performance by the handsome Ann Cleaver and a refreshingly direct and amusing one by Edward Douglas. Even Mr. Sothern plays negligently. But what could he do? When the cigarette-smoking mother-in-law asks for a light, he must answer: "That is a bright idea." Such dazzling flashes as these interested, if they did not convulse, the almost laughless audience which received the play politely and without demonstrations, on Saturday night.

Darthy's Appearance Postponed.

The American début of Gilda Darthy, a French actress well known in Paris and for a number of years one of the leading woman at the Odéon, announced for tonight at the Garrick, has been postponed till tomorrow night. The delay was caused by Mlle. Darthy's trunks being held at the Customs House for bonding purposes so long that she could not have the requisite rehearsals. Brieux's "La Française" will be substituted tonight, and tomorrow night Ohnet's "Le Maitre de Forges" will be acted.

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CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER
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The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Sparkling with clever lines, reeking with laughter, moves along at 12-cylinder speed.
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With MARGARET ILLINGTON
WALTER JONES & LOWELL SHERMAN
HARRIS WEST 42 ST. Eve. 8:30. Matinees at 2:30. MATS. WED., THURS. & SAT.

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GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20
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Extra Mats. This Week Thurs. & Fri.

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SAM SOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.

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Thurs., at 8:15. La Boheme. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
Fri., at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fay, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodansky.
Sat. Mat., at 2. Pearl Fishers. Hempel; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,990 Third Avenue
Brooklyn...Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1916.

THE ONLY BASIS OF PEACE.

Undoubtedly HALL CAINE spoke as a faithful representative of the English people, spoke the deep unchanging determination of all Britain, when in his cable dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday, in reply to the arguments of "Cosmos," he said that

> it is just because the war has thus far produced no definite military results that we think it cannot stop. We think that to end the war now after so much suffering and sacrifice by any form of inconclusive peace, which would prove and establish nothing, would be waste—wanton, wicked, irretrievable, inexcusable, blind, and blinding waste such as we dare not for one moment contemplate. We think such a peace would be treason to the dead, disloyalty to the living, an assault on the authority of government, an open appeal to the lawlessness of anarchy, a deliberate outrage on the principles of patriotism, and even on the sacred precepts of religion.

Mr. CAINE'S misunderstanding of the position of "Cosmos" will be cleared up by the letter we publish this morning, addressed to his English critic by "Cosmos" through THE TIMES and cabled to London last night. But quite apart from that, Mr. CAINE has given expression to the actual feeling and convictions of the vast majority of Englishmen in respect to a premature peace. The war must go on until its purpose is accomplished. This is the feeling and the determination of the British people and their allies, because it is only when Germany has been made to realize that she is in the wrong that "we can approach a discussion of a peace that will be permanent because based not merely on military necessity but on a practical recognition of the precepts of moral law." That is the only sure foundation. And "of such a realization we see no sign in Germany at present."

Mere lip service profession of repentance, what we might call formal adhesion to the principles of moral law, is not enough. Peace must have a surer guarantee. Mr. CAINE, and here he expresses the thought not only of all the Allies, but of the whole neutral world, save whatever small part of it may still be under subjection to the German way of thinking, tells what that guarantee must be:

> But though such of us as know history and take a human view of war and its probable results have never hoped for or dreamed of the extermination of Germany as an empire, we have, indeed, hoped for and dreamed of the destruction of the German political ideal which is based, as we see it, on the idea that civilization, culture, and the general welfare of the human family are secured by the dominion and tyranny of the sword, with its inevitable consequences of the violation of the liberties of little nations and the general Germanizing of the world. After two and a half years of war we see no sign yet that Germany has parted company with this ideal and, therefore, no indication of a peace that could be built on Christian principles of the equal rights of all peoples.
>
> When a people possessed of the unconquerable spirit that has made English history illustrious as the chronicle of achievements in the cause of human liberty, when great nations like France, Italy, and Russia, stirred by the same resolve, enter upon and pursue in that firm temper so great an undertaking as the present war, some transforming change must be wrought in them or in their foe before any external influence can be exerted either with justice and propriety or with hope of success for the hastening of peace. The hope not merely of ending it, but of "ending it once for all," inspires and carries them on. Only when the Allies feel that the worst disasters which may result from going on with it will not be atoned for by the triumph of the principles they are fighting for can the favorable moment come for a peace that will be founded merely on calculations of loss or gain." To them life is not so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of enslavement to the Prussian political and military ideal.
>
> Peace will come to Europe in one of two ways. Either conquered Germany will surrender her sword to her victorious enemy, or the German people, through a late awakening to the truth that they are fighting not for themselves but for a dynasty and a detestable political ideal, will end the strife by changing their Government. The more probable way to peace, the better and more merciful way, is through the uprising of the German people against a war begun in wickedness and continued in desperation. It is upon the subjects of the German Emperor, therefore, that the forces of outside persuasion, if any are called into play, should be exerted. In that direction only lies hope.
>
> For these reasons the proposed move of the American Neutral Conference Committee for a conference of neutral nations to "offer joint mediation to belligerents by proposals calculated to form the basis of a permanent peace" is most questionable as to its timeliness and its probable fruit. No offer of mediation would be listened to by the Allied Powers. The very tender of it would be resented as an unfriendly act. Certainly our Government would not now by an inopportune and unwelcome proffer of service impair or totally destroy the influence it may hope to employ with good effect at a more propitious moment. It is proposed that petitions shall be circulated throughout the United States, and that many organizations will be besought to give their aid in procuring signatures to a prayer addressed to the President in the sense of the committee's peace endeavor. The right of petition for a redress of curable grievances is unquestioned, but the propriety of petitioning the President to do an utterly vain thing is open to grave question. It is known to all the world that Germany wants peace, Austria still more. Peace now would leave the "German political ideal," the destruction of which HALL CAINE says is the great object for which the war must be carried on, still vital and controlling in the great empire. Peace now, with the chief issue of the war undetermined, would be but the truce of Europe, a breathing spell to remarshal the forces for the next war. Let these petitioners address the German people with messages of enlightenment and exhortation. The war will end when the Hohenzollern surrenders to the Allies or to his own people.

VILLA'S NEW ACTIVITIES.

There is poor encouragement for the hope that the agreement reached by the International Commission might clear away some of the complexities of the Mexican situation, in the reiterated reports from the border that VILLA has actually taken possession of the City of Chihuahua again, that he intends to seize the Mexican Central Railway and possess himself of the rich cotton crop of the Laguna district. The reports may be, probably they are, exaggerated. Torreon, the capital of the Laguna district, is far south of Chihuahua, and the going is not good. But VILLA has taken Torreon before, in spite of severe opposition, and there is no doubt that he is active again, and at his old business of defying all other Mexican authority. Nearly eight months have elapsed since he led a band across the border, committed many murders in Columbus, N. M., and managed to elude both Mexican and American pursuers. He was then classed as a bandit. If he actually retakes Chihuahua and then proceeds toward Torreon he will again be a military commander, and his band of followers will be an army.

With every desire to help the de facto Government of CARRANZA, the Government of the United States can scarcely afford to withdraw General PERSHING'S column from Mexico while VILLA and his forces are so active, if the presence of that column of troops on Mexican soil is actually useful in preventing murderous raids upon our border. We must assume that it is useful to that end. There have lately been no raids, although VILLA is armed and has many followers, and has certainly not been cured of his disposition to do all the harm he can to this country.

SUNDAY MOVING PICTURES.

The National Association of the Moving Picture Industry is considering what action to take relative to the recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Third Department, the district of Albany and northern New York, that exhibitions of moving pictures on Sunday are illegal. It is natural that these men, who are law-abiding citizens, should be anxious to save from collapse a perfectly honorable enterprise in which they and others have invested many millions of dollars.

The recent decision, to be sure, applies only to a part of the State. But it has been hailed as an entering wedge by the large and influential portion of the community which is opposed to all public entertainment on Sunday. The effort to restore the Puritan Sabbath on the first day of the week, in all its old rigidity, is persistent. But it seems incredible that any intelligent human being who is familiar with the modern conditions of life in American cities can believe that this can ever be done. It is perfectly true that the prevailing sentiment in this community has been in favor of letting a sleeping dog lie. This question of Sunday amusements we have agreed to treat tolerantly. Every provision exists to suppress them whenever they become actually objectionable.

But to the advocates of a Sunday devoid of all worldly diversions they are all objectionable, including the concerts of pure music, such as those of the Philharmonic and Symphony Societies, which thousands of good citizens find edifying. One million persons in this city, three millions in the State of New York derive pleasure and measurable intellectual profit from the exhibitions of moving pictures on Sundays. They will scarcely submit to being deprived of this innocent amusement without vigorous protest. The one way, the only way, to acclimatize what is called the Continental Sunday in this country is by permitting the spirit of intolerance to enjoy a temporary triumph. This enormous city is cosmopolitan, its inhabitants represent all the nationalities. It is an orderly, decent, well-governed city. The Sunday moving pictures keep nobody from the churches.

Demoralizing shows should not be permitted on any day of the week. We doubt very much if public opinion in New York City, in any large city of New York State, will tolerate the suppression of good and harmless moving pictures on Sunday. If their exhibition is really against the law (and we fancy that the case upon which the Appellate Division's decision is based is susceptible of reargument) the law will eventually be changed.

REFORMING THE I. W. W.

The release of QUINLAN, who was sentenced to jail for inciting riot in Paterson, has caused his admirers and sympathizers to protest against the "lynching" of him under the forms of law. In theory they are justified. In practical result the "legal lynchers" are justified, according to QUINLAN. Upon his release he said:

> I am convinced that direct action is not the way to win strikes—the only way to get relief is through politics.
>
> The silk strike of 1913 furnishes the best proof that I. W. W. methods are unavailing. The workers were worse off after six months of strike than they were in the beginning. The I. W. W. has not enough power to solve the labor problem, and its methods are unwise. In the East particularly it is a very weak organization.

It would be weaker still if there were more Quinlan cases. And QUINLAN himself is a better man, whether or not his betterment is the result of lamentable procedure. Bad as it may have been, it remedied matters which were worse, and is better than the Western procedure by Committees of Law and Order. In Seattle the citizens have formed such a committee, which in formal resolutions has reprimanded the Mayor for his failure to prevent the naval expedition of the I. W. W. from invading Everett with fatal results.

Paterson illustrates the excess of zeal of procedure in forms of law. Seattle and Everett illustrate the error of neglecting the forms of law. In Paterson QUINLAN was sent to jail after trial. In Seattle and Everett scores of the I. W. W. were sent to jail, and it is hard to say what would happen to them if they were to be met in the streets by the committee. There are defects in both methods. At least it is not possible to say of the prosecutors of QUINLAN in Paterson what Judge BURKE said of those responsible for the administration of law in Seattle and Everett:

> We stand as accessories before the fact to the crime of murder, and we have stood idly by in the face of a proclaimed purpose to violate the law and commit murder.

The incidents at Paterson were not as bad as those at Seattle and Everett, and it is not possible to apply to those who judge the Paterson incidents leniently the full condemnation of Judge BURKE. If the I. W. W. were more considerate of the law, the law should return the compliment in kind, East or West.

HANGING WITHOUT TRIAL.

The plan of the Hon. JOHN J. FITZGERALD and other friends of Germany and twisters of the Lion's tail to renew the ruinous and futile embargo policy of more than a century ago by prohibiting the exportation of foodstuffs has already won enthusiastic disapproval from the farmers. If there is to be an embargo, says the National Grange, slap it "on manufactured goods, particularly munitions of war. This would give the farmer more laborers and reduce the price of what he buys."

Naturally, if there must be an embargo, every interest will insist that it be laid on some other interest. Mr. FITZGERALD'S project is likely to find hard sledding. The farmers mention as one of the causes of the high prices of farm products the eccentric weather of the last year. Spring was long, cold, wet. A spell of hot, dry weather, covering a large region, followed. Acreage and crop were smaller in consequence. The Northwest wheat crop failed. In many sections corn, potatoes, and vegetables failed in part. Mr. FITZGERALD might propose an embargo on "bad weather for farmers."

The shortage of harvests, here and abroad, where millions of farmers and laborers have been sowing and reaping for Death, is an obvious general cause of scarcity and enhanced prices. Other patent general causes are the enormous importation of gold into the United States and the scarcity of labor, increasing wages and the cost of everything. High wages, an increase of the cost of living, are an ordinary symptom or product of flush times. Moreover, the tendency of the cost of living to rise has been noted and complained of for years. The Republicans with grave simplicity used to lay it to the Democrats, the Democrats to the Republicans. Everybody wants to sell high and buy low. The workingman wants high wages for himself, low prices for his food and clothes. The farmer wants to pay low wages to his hired man, sell his farm stuff at a rocket figure, buy his machinery, fertilizers, and so on cheap. Everybody wants the fat for himself, the lean given to the other fellow. The embargo-loving Mr. FITZGERALD may find that he can satisfy nobody.

The World prints an informing statement by Mr. OSCAR P. AUSTIN, statistician of the foreign department of the National City Bank, which seems to prove that the swift advance of foodstuff prices in the last few weeks has not been caused by an increase of exports. Here is his fatal little table of foodstuff exports for September of 1915 and 1916:

Staple.	1916.	1915.
Fresh beef (lbs.)..	6,676,000	18,468,000
Pickled beef (lbs.).	2,481,000	4,022,000
Hams and shoulders (lbs.).....	17,424,000	17,762,000
Pickled pork (lbs.)	3,715,000	6,589,000
Potatoes (bushels).	429,000	729,000
Dried apples (lbs.).	10,143,000	27,466,000
Green apples (bbls.)	604,000	1,286,000
Wheat (bushels)...	13,108,000	21,526,000

Embargoists should ponder the saying of HERBERT SPENCER to the effect that, before proceeding to remedial legislation, legislators should inquire into the causes of the evil to be remedied. If there are special, hidden, and artificial causes of the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs, if anywhere there is local forestalling or regrating, if there are other altruists like the prudent person in Chicago who is sitting or "setting" defiantly on we don't know how many million dozen of storage eggs, investigation should be made, the facts established, the law, which has sufficient old remedies for such work, should take its course. The snap-judgment and half-cock method of howling for an embargo before investigation and ascertainment of the facts will recommend itself to but few sensible men. Probably it is not intended to. Assume your facts, hypnotize the public mind, if you can, identify the invisible culprit, pass the law with all its perils of internal division and foreign retaliation! It is not in that way that the cost of living will be reduced, if reduced it can be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Knowledge Replaces Assumption.

Whoever takes up nowadays a book of any kind that was written before the great war began—and there are a few who still do that—can read hardly a page without realizing that there has been a solution of continuity in the affairs and ideas of humanity more abrupt and more nearly complete than hitherto has been recorded in history. It is especially in the old assumptions and habits of thought that the change has come.

We were all living comfortably three years ago in the belief that not a few misfortunes familiar enough in the rather remote past had ceased to be possible in a wiser and better world. Ease of travel and facilities for quick communication, everybody believed and said, had done quite away with the ignorances and misunderstandings that were the causes of international enmities. War, except in the form of little punitive expeditions still laggards in the march of progress, was demonstrably too expensive for any nation to think of undertaking it, even if the old motives of conquest and robbery had survived among civilized peoples, which, of course, they had not. Territorial boundaries were hardly more than lines on the map, so easily were they crossed for either business or pleasure, and wherever a decently behaved traveler or student went in the older lands he was sure of a courteous welcome.

The stranger, the foreigner, was no longer hated or despised except in the lowest social strata, and if we were not all exactly brothers and sisters, at least we gladly admitted that we were all close relatives in one big family. Everybody had a good word to say for almost everybody else, and another Age of Gold was close at hand or already arrived.

There is nothing of this in the literature of today. Deep interracial hostilities are recognized as existing, and sometimes they are called permanent. Fierce epithets are exchanged between nations, and the fiercest are aimed from all directions at the one which formerly had perhaps the most of general liking and respect. These mutations are as visible in fiction as in the more serious forms of literature. But they are not necessarily to be lamented. We were living before in a mist of illusion, and now, though the light is so cold and hard, we know where we are and what our neighbors are—which is always a gain.

Their Plea Invites Examination.

"To excuse one's self is to accuse one's self," according to a French proverb, and the members of the National Grange might well have considered the element of truth in that old generalization before they gave out their elaborate defense of the American farmer. The document is, indeed, plausible enough in many parts, and undeniably true in at least a few, but before it was issued nobody had expressed any particular grudge against the farmer or had blamed him particularly for the advance in the cost of living. Now that he has been declared the entirely white chicken of an entirely white hen, strong suspicions will arise, as they always do on that provocation, and his apologia will be subjected to the study which, seeking for errors and omissions, is so nearly sure to find them.

Take, for instance, the claim made in the American farmer's behalf that though the amount per acre of practically every crop raised by him is far below the European standard of peace times, he produces more per man employed in agriculture than anybody else. That means that he uses machinery more than do his chief foreign rivals, but he does that as an American rather than as a farmer, and it by no means justifies the quality of his farming as shown by the test of bushels or pounds per acre, and the use of machinery is not incompatible with the most scientific and productive farming.

The plea that farm labor in this country is scarce and costly is a confession in avoidance rather than in mitigation. Some American farmers compete successfully with the factories for intelligent labor by giving all-the-year-round employment, instead of a few weeks or months of it, and more of them, if not all, could do the same thing if they would get out of ancestral ruts. The charge that we urban folk have only "kitchenettes" and buy in small quantities is irrelevant to present complaints, whatever may be its relation to those of a few years ago. Besides, the habit makes for the farmer's pecuniary advantage rather than against it. And why should an embargo be placed first on exports of munitions? The cloven hoof of pacifism peeps out in that demand, and it cannot be pulled back quickly enough to escape sharp eyes.

Of course, the farmer is a sinner no more miserable than the rest of us, but his request for an economic and social halo is somewhat irritating.

Campaigning Against Carelessness.

An ingenious and decidedly promising scheme for diminishing the number of street accidents has been devised and put in operation by the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis. It is the maintenance of a bureau to which all citizens are requested to send reports as detailed as possible of observed instances of carelessness or recklessness in the use of automobiles or other vehicles, and they are also asked to make complaint of failures on the part of the city's Highway Department to keep the streets in such condition as to make safe their use.

Every accusation against a driver or chauffeur that provides the necessary data is followed up by the association. For a first offense a mild warning is sent, for the second a letter of sharp reproof and warning, and when a third one against the same individual comes in his prosecution in court is begun. Like action is taken in case of official negligence.

The effort is educational rather than vindictive, for investigation has convinced the association that a large majority of street accidents are due to habitual carelessness or incompetence that can be discovered before serious consequences have resulted from it. And discovery often means a timely cure.

Working against the success of the plan is the characteristic American disinclination to take personal trouble for a public purpose, but in Minneapolis the accusing letters or postal cards are treated as confidential, and the writers are not summoned as witnesses. That helps.

THE PEACE DISCUSSION.

More Letters on the Questions Raised by the "Cosmos" Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the series of remarkable articles written by "Cosmos" and your own editorials, a momentous question is ably discussed: "All Want Peace. Why Not Have It Now?" Why? Because the Central Powers want peace on their own terms, and the Entente Powers on theirs, and there is no power on the earth which could force them to agree before a decisive military defeat for the one and victory for the other. The German people firmly believe that their Government prosecutes a defensive war, and they will not change their mind unless they were told by their own Government that they were misled. But there is no power on the earth, even a military defeat, which could force the German Government to make such an admission. The Germans would stand anything, even a defeat, but not dishonor.

Only a crushing military defeat would make the two belligerents agree, for instance, on the Polish question. The Teutonic Powers want to make the Polish Kingdom out of the Russian-Polish provinces, ruled by some German Prince, and allied to the Central Powers. Russia, on the contrary, wants to unite the Polish provinces now possessed by Prussia, Austria, and Russia, and to keep the resuscitated kingdom under the Russian sovereignty. And we may well imagine what the Poles themselves understand under the term "free Poland."

Only a crushing military defeat may force the Germans to recognize that a treaty is not merely a piece of paper, that German Kultur is not a true civilization, and that a policy based on the slogan, "Necessity knows no laws," is equivalent to piracy.

P. J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., Nov. 23, 1916.

Our Duty to Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am neither pro-German nor pro-Ally, but I have not forgotten the opening chapters of the tragedy of Belgium and each succeeding terrible page is not merely a matter of news interest to me. They are warnings, plainly written, to do everything possible to guard our country against such a fate and particularly to combat every sinister influence tending to weaken our moral fibre.

If it was right for the Belgians to resist the invasion of their territory, it is right for them and for those who championed them to fight until their violators are punished and the civilized world insured against the success of treachery while the memory of such punishment lasts. This insurance cannot be gained by any peace arrangements conceivable at the present time.

It is the duty of every American to add his moral support, at the very least, to those who are giving up everything to establish the peace of justice, the only real peace.

Are there many of us who, looking back over the last twenty-eight months, can believe as we were used to, that being in the right is in itself any protection, unless we can and will fight to the death for that right?

ONE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 25, 1916.

A Change in German Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the "Cosmos" articles and your indorsement editorial thereon and wonder how he, you, or anybody for that matter, can expect any nation to trust the present German Government with any new treaty after the "Scrap of Paper" affair. Besides, a German saying itself illustrates my belief. Does "Cosmos" know it? "Wer einmal lügt, dem glaubt man nicht und wenn er auch die Wahrheit spricht." (He who lies once is not believed though he speak the truth.)

A complete change of the present German Government, including the removal of the Hohenzollerns, is necessary before the thought of making treaties can enter the minds of the Allies. H. A. WEISS, Alsatian.

Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1916.

Peace an Interlude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is no time to talk about peace when the Allies are just beginning to fight. German barbarism and madness and piracy must be tamed first. An inconsiderate and untimely peace now would be the worst thing that could happen to civilization, because it would be merely an interlude, while Germany got ready to do worse than she has done already. Better finish the job while we are at it, even though the cost of living is high. When the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs are "abolished," then we can begin to talk peace with the assurance that Germany will be sane. W. S. BRYAN.

Harriman, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1916.

"COSMOS" TO HALL CAINE.

He Makes No Plea for Peace at the Cost of the Objects of the War.

To Hall Caine:

By the courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES I am able to make immediate reply to your cabled letter dated Nov. 25. You have quite misunderstood the purpose of my discussions. This misunderstanding is doubtless due to the imperfect or partial form in which they have reached you. It may be due in part to the fact that, at the moment of their publication, there were made both in this country and elsewhere a number of expressions of opinion regarding the termination of the war with which my discussions may have been quite unjustifiably associated. The misunderstanding may be due in part to the caption under which they were printed.

I make no plea for immediate peace. On the contrary, I entirely dissociate myself from those persons and those movements which would urge, on humanitarian grounds, an immediate peace, even at the cost of the great objects of the war. Until those objects are gained and, having been gained, are secured for the future, this war cannot end in anything that would deserve the name of peace. Under such circumstances the result would be at best a new era of competitive armaments and a new and desperate struggle, by the use of every means known to man, to gain a position of advantage from which to carry on another and equally terrible contest.

The starting-point of my discussions, assuming the certain defeat of Germany and her allies, is the belief that the time has come to consider whether the war may not be ended in the not distant future by an international agreement in which the United States shall participate. With a view to securing a basis for the discussion of such an international agreement certain definite proposals are being brought forward and examined in my contributions to THE NEW YORK TIMES. It would be most helpful if, when these specific proposals have been read in full and carefully considered, it might then be pointed out how far, if at all, they may be made to serve as the basis of a future international agreement whose aim shall be to do everything that is humanly possible to protect civilization against a recurrence of the present calamity.

You are mistaken, too, in assuming that these articles have been written under the disadvantage of aloofness from the emotions excited by the war. While an effort has been made to keep any expression of these emotions from appearing in the discussions, this has been a difficult task because of the depth of the writer's feelings. No one to whom the cause of the Allies in this war does not make a profound emotional appeal is likely to be at all able to contribute to a discussion of the terms of a durable peace.

COSMOS.

NOT A RUSSIAN PLEA.

"The League of Foreign Nations" a Pro-German Enterprise.

University of Chicago, Nov. 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Thursday, Nov. 23, you print a telegram referring to the "League of Foreign Nations of Russia." This same organization, claiming to represent 97,000,000 Russians, sent a cable to President Wilson last June which seemed to invite him to intervene and stop the war, because it was bringing great sufferings to the non-Russian elements in the Russian Empire. When this appeal became public, many of the recognized leaders of the various national parties in Russia publicly protested against the appeal. The Polish deputies in the Russian Duma took formal action, repudiating their former colleague, the present President of the league. The Lithuanian Committee in Switzerland announced that its name had been used without authority. The Mussulman leaders in Russia told me that the Mohammedan signer was the one Pan-Islamist in Russia without any following.

In the letter of Mr. Sliozberg, the prominent Jewish leader, which you published some weeks ago, reference is made to this league. Mr. Sliozberg then wrote: "Jewish political circles were astounded by the impudence of two Jews who took part, it would seem, in some kind of declaration against Russia, addressed to the President of the United States, drawn up in Stockholm in the name of all non-Russian elements of the empire. I stand very close to all Jewish political spheres, and must testify directly that these persons are unknown to Jewish political leaders in Russia, and that they have no authorization from any Jewish groups or circles."

This "league," organized by a Baron von der Roop, is clearly a pro-German enterprise; it is amusing to hear it pretend to speak in the name of 97,000,000 Russians. SAMUEL N. HARPER.

THE CYCLE.

At dawn, when all is dim,
Mysterious, opalescent, unreal,
Hope comes to me.
Who knows how the day may yet unfold?

At noon, when the garish sun
Unveils the world and shows it stark and bare,
Doubt comes to me.
Life's naked self is there before me,
With illusion's mantle dropped,
And life is very ugly.

At night, when darkness broods o'er all,
Grim, silent, empty, black,
Despair comes to me,
Life is a gloomy void,
And we, stumbling through it,
Cry in the darkness for a light,
Yet dread the revelations it would bring,
Showing us the emptiness, the mockery
The sinister sarcasm of a fate
That bids us strive and toil
Through utter blackness, till at last
We fall into a deeper void
And then need strive no more.

And yet at dawn again, upon the morrow,
When the day is once more wrapped in mist
That hides I know not what,
Hope comes to me anew.

MARION HAYS.

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

SEVENTH ARTICLE.

There are some public questions which are so wrapped in sentiment that they cannot be helpfully treated solely from the standpoint of abstract argument. The future of Alsace-Lorraine is distinctly such a question. For forty-four years the symbolic statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, surrounded as it has been by pathetic evidences of the mournful feeling of the French people, has borne eloquent testimony to this fact. Should it be said that the future of Alsace-Lorraine is to be settled on the strict principles of nationality, and that if so settled the issue would be in large part favorable to France, the answer is that unless France herself were satisfied there would remain planted in the very heart of Europe the seeds either of another international war or of long generations of international suspicion, hostility, and unhappiness.

In 1870 Mr. Gladstone supported in the British Cabinet the view that the transfer of Alsace and Lorraine from French to German sovereignty without reference to the populations could not be regarded in principle as a question between the two belligerents only since it involved considerations of legitimate interest to all the powers of Europe. He pointed out its bearing upon the Belgian question and upon those principles which were likely to be of great consequence in the eventual settlement of the Eastern question.

The Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine who had seats in the French National Assembly convoked at Bordeaux to settle terms of peace with Germany left no one in doubt as to the wishes of those whom they represented. On Feb. 17, 1871, these Deputies presented to the National Assembly this ringing declaration, which had been submitted to Gambetta and which had the approval of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Edgar Quinet, Clemenceau, and other leading members of the republican party:

> Alsace and Lorraine are opposed to alienation. * * * These two provinces, associated with France for more than two centuries in good and in evil fortune, and constantly exposed to hostile attack, have consistently sacrificed themselves in the cause of national greatness. They have sealed with their blood the indissoluble compact that binds them to French unity. Under the present menace of foreign pretensions, they affirm their unshakable fidelity in the face of all obstacles and dangers, even under the yoke of the invader. With one accord citizens who have remained in their homes, as well as soldiers who have hastened to join the colors, proclaim, the former by their votes and the latter by their action in the field, to Germany and to the world the unalterable determination of Alsace and of Lorraine to remain French territory. France cannot consent to or determine by treaty the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. * * * We now proclaim as forever inviolable the right of Alsatians and Lorrainers to remain members of the French Nation, and we pledge ourselves, our compatriots, our children, and our children's children, to vindicate that right through all time and by all possible ways in the face of those who usurp authority over us.

Nevertheless, the National Assembly, under the constraint of overwhelming military defeat, accepted the treaty of peace on March 1.

It was a solemn and pathetic moment when, before withdrawing from the National Assembly, the Deputies from Alsace and from Lorraine read out their famous Protest of Bordeaux:

> We, who, in defiance of all justice, have been given over by an odious abuse of power to foreign domination, have a last duty to perform. We declare a compact which disposes of us without our consent null and void. It will ever remain open to each and all of us to claim our rights in such manner and in such measure as conscience shall dictate. * * * Our brothers of Alsace and Lorraine, now cut off from the common family, will preserve their filial affection for the France now absent from their homes until the day when she returns to take her place there again.

At a moment's notice intelligent populations which had been French for centuries, and whose French patriotism and loyalty were most fervent, were compelled to accept a new sovereignty and to assent, in form, at least, to a new allegiance.

Germany misunderstood from the first the nature and extent of her self-imposed task. It was the common belief among Germans that the loyalty of Alsace-Lorraine to France was in large part superficial, and that the beneficent effects of German rule would be so great and so obvious that the populations of these provinces would, in a short time, willingly adjust themselves to the new conditions. The elder von Moltke, whose optimism was not quite so unrestrained as that of some others, thought that Germany would have to remain fully armed for fifty years in order to retain Alsace, but that at the end of that period the Alsatians would cease to wish to be Frenchmen and the question would thus be solved. Time has proved that the fears of Bismarck, the statesman, as to the wisdom of this annexation were better justified than the confidence of von Moltke, the strategist.

The fifty years have nearly passed. The policy of semi-military occupation and of stern repression has produced the natural, but not the expected, results. There can be no reasonable doubt that the great body of the population of Alsace and of Lorraine eagerly await the day when these provinces will be restored to their place in the French Republic.

There is little to be gained from following the course of learned historical discussions as to matters five hundred or even a thousand years old in the history of this territory. As a matter of fact, if appeal be made to history, then it must be admitted that away back in the Middle Ages Alsace, although speaking a Germanic dialect, was within the range of the influence and under the domination of French culture. It is probably the case that the Gothic artists who built the Cathedral at Strasbourg either came from the Ile de France or had gained their inspiration there. Politically speaking, this territory had been for hundreds of years an object of continual strife between the nations which it was supposed to hold safely apart. It was in the very dubious and dangerous position of a small buffer State at a time when the impulse to territorial expansion and to the extension of dynastic authority ran strong and high. When, at the close of the Thirty Years' War, Alsace sought protection from a more powerful State than the Holy Roman Empire had shown itself to be, it came under the protection of France at the request of its own people. The French Revolution and its accompanying wars completed the incorporation of Alsace in France and solidified in many ways the political relationship already a century and a half old.

There is little use in thrashing over old straw now, but the forcible wresting of Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1871 was a public injury which must now be repaired in the only way that it can be repaired, namely, by the return of these provinces to France, where they belong and where they wish to be. This is, as Mr. Gladstone said, a matter which affects the interests not of France and of Germany alone, but those of all Europe and, indeed, of the whole world.

The war of 1870 had two immediate results: One, the unification of Germany, which was a good result; the second, the separation of Alsace-Lorraine from France, which was an evil result. He would be a hardy man who today would claim that the holding of Alsace-Lorraine as Reichsland has contributed to German unity, and he would be a blind man who could not see that if a durable peace is to follow this war, then Alsace-Lorraine must go back to France. As to this, appeal might be made to Treitschke himself, for in speaking of Napoleon's policy of world conquest he said: "Such a naked policy of conquest in the long run destroys its own instruments. * * * It presumes to take possession of countries which cannot be fitted into the national State as living members."

One need go no further to find a justification of the demand of France for the return of Alsace-Lorraine. If and when they finally admit defeat on the field of battle, Germany and her allies assent to the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, they will have given the strongest possible evidence, which the world will heartily welcome, of their desire and intention to assist in making and in preserving a peace that will be durable because it is just. It is futile to suggest as an alternative the incorporation of Alsace-Lorraine in the German Empire with rights of autonomy. It is equally futile to propose to obliterate and to overturn old geographical and political distinctions and landmarks by some new alignment of communities. It is futile, too, to suggest that Alsace-Lorraine be erected into an independent State whose neutrality would be guaranteed by her neighbors. All these are ways of not dealing with the problem. In the interest, and as part, of a durable peace Germany must yield back Alsace-Lorraine to France.

COSMOS.

Personnel of Peace Conventions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The personnel of peace conventions or international courts of arbitration is of extreme importance. In making peace after war, the victor usually dictates to the vanquished; he seldom confers. It is doubtful whether the victors in the present struggle will tolerate much or any conference with even the neutral powers. And such conference as they may hold will have for its personnel only diplomats and military or naval leaders.

In peace conventions, such as The Hague, to diplomats and military authorities have been added masters in international law. But the personnel of any peace conference has never hitherto included those who can best move public opinion to indorse the findings of such conference or court, and who can best move the stores to mutiny, if need be, to insist upon the enthronement of law and order in the affairs of nations as in the affairs of men.

The Bible stipulates that the court of ultimate appeal shall have for its personnel representatives of religion, law, and science.

The first includes clergy, educators, editors. The second includes those who, like the Levitic body in those days, taught law and administered the law. In these days it means the learned in law, and especially in international law. The third, the representatives of science, includes the ethnologist, the historian, the economist, the geographer, the diplomatist, the military and the naval authority, &c.—the men who know, the men who can "judge."

In order to educate public opinion in these and in other directions of peace by arbitration, or peace with honor, a small but strong committee should be sent to every capital and leading city abroad as well as here to begin the preliminaries by interviewing the local leaders of public opinion and gathering data. A campaign for world peace cannot be either planned or won in a day.

H. PEREIRA MENDES.

Lakewood, Nov. 23, 1916.

Their Turkey for the Armenians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is great need of help for the suffering Armenians, and, as the cost of a turkey and "fixins" for my large family would be at least $5, I will send that amount to the Armenian Fund and let my family be thankful for our many blessings on a pot roast of plate beef with sweet potatoes at a cost of probably not over $1. I hope that at least 100,000 of your readers will do the same.

A. C. W.

Cranskill, N. J., Nov. 24, 1916.

INEZ BOISSEVAIN TO BE BURIED HERE

Body of Noted Suffrage Leader Will Be Brought from Los Angeles.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION FAILED

Too Constant Public Speaking Believed to Have Been the Original Cause of Her Illness.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—Arrangements were completed today to send the body of Mrs Ines Milholland Boissevain [announcement of whose death was made in a late edition of yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES] to her home in New York tomorrow night for burial. No funeral services will be held here, it is announced.

Many messages of sympathy were received today by members of the family from friends and prominent workers in the woman suffrage cause.

Mrs. Boissevain's death occurred shortly before midnight last night in a hospital here. She had been ill for ten weeks. Mrs. Boissevain was stricken suddenly while addressing an audience in this city during the recent political campaign and fainted on the platform at the meeting. She was removed to a hospital and her husband and parents rushed from New York to join her here. Miss Vida Milholland, her sister, was with her when she was stricken and had been in constant attendance since that time.

Mrs. Boissevain's illness was diagnosed as aplastic anaemia, and blood transfusion was resorted to in an attempt to improve her condition. Miss Vida Milholland twice gave blood for this purpose, and on four other occasions friends submitted to the ordeal, in the hope that benefit would result. After each transfusion temporary improvement was followed by a relapse.

A few days ago the physicians said that there was practically no hope for Mrs. Boissevain, but thereafter she rallied, and it was thought that she might recover. Late yesterday she began to sink. Her husband, Eugene Boissevain; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland of New York, and her sister, Miss Vida Milholland, were with her at the last.

It was said that Mrs. Boissevain's trouble originated in her tonsils, which became inflamed as the result of too constant speaking during the campaign. She had been weakened by overexertion, and when she became ill her system failed to resist the advances of the disease.

Was a Suffrage Leader.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain was born in this city and was in her thirty-first year. She was a daughter of John E. Milholland, a newspaper man, and was nationally known as one of the most active of the younger leaders of the women suffrage movement. She was educated in this country and in London and Berlin.

She entered Vassar College in 1905. Here her radical social views shocked the more conservative college opinion and the Faculty was frequently disturbed by her advanced views on feminism and socialism. In addition to her other activities, she launched the suffrage movement at Vassar, one of her most startling acts being to hold a suffrage meeting in a graveyard at night, when the Faculty refused permission for the meeting to take place in the chapel.

Miss Milholland was prominent as an athlete at Vassar. She was captain of her class hockey team, a member of the 1908 track team, during which she established the college record for the eight-pound shot, putting it 31 feet 8½ inches. She also made a record for throwing the basket ball.

Practicing her theories, Miss Milholland worked among the poor children of Poughkeepsie and was appointed a court probation officer. During her first vacation Miss Milholland visited England and joined the Pankhurst suffragettes, making speeches and being arrested.

Miss Milholland was graduated from Vassar in 1909 and then decided to enter Oxford or Cambridge University. Admittance was refused her on account of her sex and she returned here; determined to enter the Harvard Law School. Here the same objection was met, and Miss Milholland finally matriculated at the Law School of New York University in 1912.

During her career as a law student in this city Miss Milholland continued her socialistic and suffrage activities. During the Taft parade along Fifth Avenue she shouted "Votes for Women!" through a megaphone from the window of a room she had hired, and made a speech to the crowd.

In November, 1910, she knelt on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Normandie in Broadway and chalked suffrage slogans on the pavement. When the crowd gathered she addressed it on suffrage, and some of her hearers accepted her invitation to come to the Belmont and look over suffrage literature. In the same year she became known as the leader of the militant suffragette party, and took a prominent part in the shirt-waist strike, which brought her into considerable friction with the New York City police.

On one occasion she went to the Mercer Street Station, where fourteen girls had been taken, and asked the Lieutenant at the desk why the strikers had been arrested. Captain Henry told his men to arrest her and she was turned over to the care of Matron Goodwin until her father arrived and gave bail for her.

Her Marriage in London.

Owing to her beauty, Miss Milholland was popular both here and abroad, and the announcement of her marriage on July 15, 1916, was read with interest. It was said that she had been married to Frida Eugene Boissevain of Amsterdam, Holland, by a civil ceremony in the South Kensington Registry Office, London. Only the bride's sister, Vida, and the bridegroom's brother were present.

Miss Milholland was introduced to her future husband in New York in the Winter of 1912-1913 by William Marconi, who, her mother said, was the matchmaker. When John E. Milholland was asked about his daughter's marriage, after the cablegram from London had been received, he said:

"That's the way Inez was from a kid up. You could never tell what she'd do next."

On returning to New York Mrs. Boissevain was grieved to discover that she had lost her American citizenship, and had to enter her native land as an alien. To gratify her wish, Mr. Boissevain at once took out his first citizenship papers.

Mrs. Boissevain was a member of the Ford Peace Ship Expedition with which she remained until the party reached Stockholm. Then she left the expedition, announcing that she did so because "the undemocratic methods employed by the managers are repugnant to my principles."

Mrs. Boissevain was last prominent as a speaker for the election of Charles Evans Hughes, and toured the country as a representative of the Congressional Union. It was during this trip that she became ill in Los Angeles.

Pays Tribute to Mrs. Boissevain.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 26.—That Mrs. Ines Milholland Boissevain died on the field of honor just as truly as the soldiers in France was the tribute paid to the memory of the suffrage worker in a statement given out today by Miss Anne Martin of this city, National Chairman of the Woman's Party.

"Mrs. Boissevain gave her life for the freedom of women and for the welfare of her country," said Miss Martin. "She rose from a sick bed to keep every one of her Nevada engagements during her recent tour. She did the same thing in California. She died on the field of honor just as truly as any soldier in France."

FRIARS LIONIZE CARUSO.

Hitchcock, "Worst Tenor," Refers to Guest as "Distinguished Wop."

Enrico Caruso was the guest at a dinner held by the Friars last night in their new Monastery, and honeyed words about the singer and his art, in English and bad Italian, flowed like, and with, Chianti. At the guests' table were Antonio Scotti, Giorgo Polacco, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, all of the Metropolitan; Enrico Scognamillo, his everpresent friend; William Henderson, the music critic, and Victor Herbert, while at tables in front of the dais were others of the Metropolitan staff—William J. Guard, Edward Ziegler, and Otto Weil. Fire Commissioner Adamson flanked one end of the table and Justice Dowling and District Attorney Swann the other.

In his welcome Abbot Cohan characterized Mr. Caruso as a great little fellow who was to the talking machine what Jack Gleason was to the liniment he patronized.

Rennold Wolf disclosed some information about the singer in an imaginative biographical recital in which he said Caruso was a brother of Emma Carus, that he began life as a plumber, and that he was the honorary treasurer of the Black hand Society, which levied upon him whenever in need of funds.

Mr. Caruso responded in a brief speech, read in strangely accented English, which closed with the promise that he would sing in Heaven for the Friars forever and—"no charge."

In his speech Mr. Henderson finished with an appreciation of Mr. Caruso and his art, in which he said that from all he had been able to learn from his experience as a critic and a study of the great tenors of history as described by their contemporaries, he was convinced that "the man with you tonight is the peer of every one of them.

Victor Herbert, too, spoke in high praise of the beaming Caruso. He ended his speech with an apostrophe in Italian, which caused Mr. Caruso to rush forward and grasp his hands warmly when he had finished, and gave Mr. Gatti, who understands little English, a chance to participate in the festivities.

Mr. Wolf startled the audience by saying that "we have with us tonight the world's greatest tenor and the world's worst tenor," and then he hastened to add that "the latter appellation referred to Raymond Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock admitted that he, too, was a tenor, but "a low tenor—a down down tenor, in fact." He said there were many bonds between him and the honored guest, whom he greeted as "Distinguished Wop" and whom he continually addressed as "Caroos."

Clarence Julius Bodfish.

Clarence Julius Bodfish, for many years connected with the American Woolen Company, died on Saturday at his home in Cambridge, Mass., in his sixty-third year. He was active in the woolen industry for forty-five years and first became connected with the American Company as Sales Secretary. Later he served as an officer of various woolen companies, until 1910, when he became general agent for all the worsted plants of the American Woolen Company. Mr. Bodfish retired in 1915 on account of ill health. His wife, one daughter and one son survive him.

Mother Superior Frances Molloy.

Mother Superior Frances Molloy of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, at 533 Madison Avenue, died on Saturday night at the academy. She took her vows in 1877, and for many years was one of the most active members of her order, having contributed extensively to religious publications and written a number of religious books. Before becoming Superior of the academy in 1909 she was Superior of academies in Boston and Albany.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN W. SMITH, proprietor of the Fuller House in Greenwood, N. J., died there on Saturday in his seventy-third year.

FREDERICK DETTMER, formerly a resident of this city, died on Saturday at his home in Greenwich, Conn., in his fifty eighth year.

HARRY C. BADEAU, Justice of the Peace and formerly Recorder of Red Bank, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-third year.

CHARLES HENRY RIDGEWAY, a civil war veteran and a commission merchant in tiles and mantels, died on Friday at his home, 5 Fairview Place, Flatbush. He was 71 years old.

Mrs. SOPHIA REYBERT BETTS, widow of Thomas D. P. Betts, is dead at her home, 36 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Belleville, N. J., 85 years ago.

JOHN C. NORTH, a steamship engineer, died on Saturday at his home, 421 Smith Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city 49 years ago.

JOHN KENNEDY, a retired steamboat Captain, died at his home, 6 New Street, Coney Island, in his seventy-fourth year.

HENRY J. SCHWEGLER of the firm of Henry J. Schwegler & Co., piano dealers, died on Friday at his home, 108 Hallock Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn 48 years ago.

BERNHARD BLUMENTHAL, a stationer and news dealer, is dead at his home, 4,028 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I. He was born in Libau, Russia, fifty-one years ago.

Miss JENNIE MORRIS, 46 years old, of 457 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday. She was born in Brooklyn, and until six years ago conducted a picture framing business at 22 Myrtle Avenue.

THOMAS SKEUSE, a contractor of 40 Warren Street, Flushing, L. I., died on Saturday in the Flushing Hospital. He was born in Ireland 70 years ago.

THOMAS HEALEY, an employe of E. W. Bliss & Co., died on Saturday at his home, 5,311 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in that borough in 1876.

Mrs. CATHERINE LOUISE BAINBRIDGE, widow of John Bainbridge, died on Saturday at her home, 436 Willett Avenue, Brooklyn Manor. She was born at White Plains, N. Y., in 1840.

Mrs. BRIDGET HALEY MURPHY, wife of Thomas Murphy, died on Saturday at her home, 1,006 East Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn forty years ago.

JOSEPH SCHNEEMANN, a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday night at his home in Whitestone, L. I., in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. ELIZA HINZE, widow of John Hinze, died yesterday at her home in College Point, L. I., in her seventy-eighth year.

Colonel WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL, formerly of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, died in Washington, D. C., last night. During the Boxer campaign in China he was transferred at his own request into the infantry.

Miss ANNIE BUCKLEY an actress, whose most recent appearance was in "Little Miss Fix-It," at the Globe Theatre in 1911, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at her boarding house, 270 West Thirty-ninth Street. She was a daughter of the late E J Buckley, an actor.

COL. MANN LOSES ISLAND.

Court Holds That Waltonian, In Lake George, Belongs to State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Colonel William D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, must immediately vacate Waltonian Island, in Lake George, which he has occupied for more than twenty years as a Summer home. A decision of the Supreme Court has awarded possession of the island to the State, with the costs of the action assessed against Colonel Mann.

Justice Henry V. Borst, writing the opinion, finds that Waltonian island at all times since the Revolutionary War has been the property of the State, and that it has never been patented to any person. For five years, from 1894 to 1899, Colonel Mann paid an annual rental of $50 to the State under a lease granted by the Forest Commission.

"The defendant having entered into the possession of the premises described in the complaint under a lease," says the opinion, "and having paid the rent provided for therein, is estopped from disputing the title of the people of the State of New York thereto."

"The decision is one of the results of the determination of the Conservation Commission to clear all of the lands of the forest preserve of illegal occupancy," says George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner, "and follows a year and a half of effort to obtain possession of the island from Colonel Mann."

Dansant on the Ice.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dillingham entertained a company of more than 100 guests with a dansant on the ice pond of the Hippodrome yesterday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Mrs. Charles Morgan. Mme. Anna Pavlowa looked on, but did not dance.

Born

COHN.—Nov. 20, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohn, a daughter.

EARLE.—Nov 25, 39 Garden Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Earle, a son.

FISCHEL.—Nov. 25, 238 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Fischel, a daughter.

HECHT.—Nov. 20, 870 East 21st St., to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hecht, a son.

KEELANER.—Nov. 20, 1,317 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Kellner, a daughter.

LUSTIG.—Nov. 21, 574 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Lustig, a son.

RITTERMASTER.—Nov. 19, 600 West 138th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Rittermaster, a son.

SHINDLER.—Nov. 23, 108 West 142d St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Shindler, a daughter.

Engaged.

ABLOWITZ—WASSERMAN.—Carrie Wasserman to Abraham Ablowitz.

BROWN—MAYER.—Hortense Mayer to Howard Brown.

BUXBAUM—BLUM.—Viola Blum to Joseph Buxbaum.

CONLAN—JACOB.—Catherine Jacob to Thomas L. Conlan.

ELMAN—REISENBERG.—Beatrice Reisenberg to Robert D. Elman.

FRIEDMAN—HERRMANN.—Fannie Herrmann to Jack Friedman.

GELBWAKS—ETTINGER.—Florence Ettinger to Philip Gelbwaks.

GROSSBAUM—MAZUR.—Hazel Mazur to Benjamin Grossbaum.

HIRSCH—FRIEDLANDER.—Leah Friedlander to Henry Hirsch.

HOENIG—WEISS.—Ruth Weiss to Max Hoenig.

KAHN—KLEIN.—Helen Klein to Rudolph Kahn.

KAPLAN—BERGIDA.—Esther E. Bergida to Dr. Carl Kaplan.

KORACH—WEINBERG.—Viola Weinberg to Dean Korach of Chicago.

MAUTNER—GOLDSTEIN.—Amelia Goldstein to Dr. Emil Mautner.

ROSENBERG—MEYER.—Elsie H. Meyer to Mortimer Rosenberg.

ROSENTHAL—GOLDSMITH.—Elsie Goldsmith to Dr. J. Myron Rosenthal.

SAALBERG—EHRLICH.—Sarah E. Ehrlich to Herman Saalberg.

STONE—BARNETT.—Caroline Barnett to Joseph Stone.

TECKLIN—JITTENHEIMER.—Carolyn Dittenhaimer to Max E. Tecklin.

Married

BARON—KOTOK.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Kotok announce the marriage of their daughter, Rose A. Kotok, to Dr. David J. Baron, by Rev. Samuel Sapperstein, at the Wyona Street Temple, Brooklyn, Nov. 26, 1916.

HOOD—SCHOEN.—Nov. 24 Agnes E. Schoen to Frederick G. Hood.

LOWER—MUNZER.—Nov. 26, Florence Munzer to Simon J. Lower.

OLMS—HAAKER.—Nov. 23, Mildred Haaker to William L. Olms.

ROTHSCHILD—MICHAELS.—Nov. 22, Johanna Michaels to Arthur Rothschild.

SILBERSTEIN—JACOBSON.—Nov. 22, Sarah Jacobson to Harry A. Silberstein.

Died.

ANDERSON.—On Nov. 26, Sarah A., widow of Robert J. Anderson, M. D. Services at her late residence, 246 West 108th St., Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

ARMSTRONG.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Harold Wilson, husband of Helen Dummer and only son of Annie Wilson and the late Samuel J. Armstrong, in his 47th year. Funeral services at the Watchung Congregational Church Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock.

BADEAU.—On Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Harry C. Badeau, class 1874, Princeton College. Funeral service on Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916, at 2:30 P. M., at his late home, 95 East Front St., Red Bank, N. J.

BIEN.—At Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Myra Ellen Field, beloved wife of Franklin Bien. Funeral private.

CALKINS.—On Nov. 26, 1916, at his residence, 181 Clermont Av., James S. Calkins, aged 59 years. Interment Stillwater, New York.

CANTINE.—Entered into rest on Friday, Nov. 24, at Stone Ridge, N. Y., Charlotte Hasbrouck, wife of the late James Cantine, aged 99 years. Funeral service at her home on Monday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

COLFORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, of pneumonia, at her residence, 313 West 57th St., Laura Frances, wife of Sydney Jones Colford, in the sixtieth year of her age. Funeral services Tuesday, Nov 28, at 11 o'clock at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St. Interment at Sleepy Hollow at the convenience of the family.

COLTON.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov 26, 1916, Jane Van Winkle, widow of the late Daniel J. Colton in her 87th year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 16 Park Place, on Wednesday, Nov 29 at 2 P. M.

COOK.—On Saturday, Nov. 25 1916, in New York City, Annie Augusta, daughter of the late Dr. Henry and Eloise Augusta Huntting Cook. Funeral services at the residence of her brother, Henry Francis Cook, 32 East 64th, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Sag Harbor, N. Y., Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

DAGA.—Maria N. Daga, Nov. 26. Funeral from her late residence, 603 East 182d St., on Monday evening, 7 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at her residence, No. 1,021 H St., Washington, D. C., Frederica Gore, widow of John Chandler Bancroft Davis and daughter of James Gore King, in the eighty eighth year of her age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Washington, on Monday afternoon, Nov 27, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Nov 28, on arrival of train leaving Penn Terminal, 33d St. and 7th Av., at 10 o'clock. Special car.

DE COPPET.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Jane Armstrong Howell de Coppet, daughter of the late Martin A. Howell. Funeral services at her late residence, 1 West 72d St., on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 5 P. M.

DE SOTO.—At his residence, 1,062 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Nov. 25, 1916, Ralph De Soto, aged 65 years. Services at his late residence Monday at 6:30 P. M.

DOBRINCKEL.—Adelaide Menzies, daughter of the late Charles and Mary Menzies, and widow of George F. Doebrinckel, on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916. Funeral services at the residence of James Henderson, 1,531 Benson Av., Westchester, New York City, on Tuesday, Nov 28 at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Please omit flowers

GIRL GAVE WRONG ADDRESS.

Accused of $20,000 Thefts in Shops —She Did Not Live in 72d St.

Though the blotter at the First Branch Detective Bureau gives 283 West Seventy-second Street as the home of Elizabeth Scanlon, the pretty young Boston woman who was arrested Saturday charged with shoplifting, it was learned yesterday that Miss Scanlon never lived in 283 West Seventy-second and that her real home was in West Sixty-ninth Street.

It was said that the girl when arrested purposely gave a fictitious address in order to throw the police off. According to Captain Deevy, who, with two detectives, made the arrest, the ruse failed to work, and within half an hour after she had been arrested a police truck had backed up in West Sixty-ninth Street and recovered $20,000 worth of loot, including one hundred hats which the girl is accused of having stolen.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wollheim of 175 East Seventy-ninth Street celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last evening at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Willheim were married fifty years ago yesterday at Corning, N. Y. They were both born in Estrown, Germany, but they met first in Elmira, N. Y., where Mr. Wollheim was a wholesale clothier. Among the 200 guests at the anniversary were Mr. and Mrs. Wollheim's four sons and four daughters, thirteen grandchildren and one great-grandson. Each of the guests received a small gold loving cup.

Miss Geraldine Shaw Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Geraldine Shaw, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Shaw, of 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, to Maurice du Pont Lee of Wilmington, Del. The wedding will take place early in December.

Archbold's Condition Unchanged.

John D. Archbold, who was recently operated on for appendicitis at his Tarrytown home, continues to improve. His condition was "unchanged," it was said at his house last night.

Died.

DUNCAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, at her residence, 6,902 10th Av., Bay Ridge, Addie, daughter of the late David and Anne Adams Duncan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNN.—The Alumni Association of Fordham University announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, Dr. T. Joseph Dunn of the class of '84, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916. Members are requested to attend the funeral service at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., Fordham Road, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.

Dr. GEORGE LEITNER, President.
HENRY HEIDE, JR., Secretary.

FLETCHER.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., suddenly, Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, Dr. Thomas A. Fletcher. Funeral service at the Chester Hill M. E. Church, Mount Vernon, Monday, Nov. 27, at 8 P. M.

GAILLARD.—Elizabeth Lee, widow of William D. Gaillard of Charleston, S. C., at Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 25, 1916, in her 74th year. Funeral services at Charleston, Nov. 29.

GODFREY.—At the Oaks, Brooklawn, Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 26, 1916, Mary Elizabeth Giles, wife of Jonathan Godfrey, aged 59 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late home at the Oaks, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will meet friends at the railway station, Bridgeport, Conn. Burial in Oak Lawn Cemetery.

GODFREY.—The Colonial Dames of America: It is with regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death of their fellow-member, Mrs. Jonathan Godfrey, on Nov. 25.

E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

GREEN.—At Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 24, 1916, Dr. J. O. Green, in his 77th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 280 Bath Av., Long Branch, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HARRIS.—William Harris, Nov. 26, 1916. Funeral service Temple Rodolph Shalom, 63d St., Lexington Av., 10:30 A. M., Tuesday, Nov. 28. Subsequent interment private.

HUNKEN.—Diedrich, Nov. 26, at his residence, 2,048 7th Av., in his 79th year. Funeral services Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

ISAACS.—Rosie, beloved wife of I. Isaacs and mother of Ella, Sarah, Jack, and David, in her 71st year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,583 Madison Av., on Monday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.

JACOBUS.—Died on Nov. 25, 1916, after a brief illness, Emanuel Jacobus, beloved husband of Carrie Schofield and father of Rita, Edna and Ruth Jacobus. Funeral from his late residence, 1,325 Madison Av., N. Y. C., Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 9:30 A. M. Members of National Lodge, No. 208, F. & A. M., Progress Club, Club De Juene and friends are invited to attend.

JOY.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, E. Luther Joy, in his 86th year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 994 Broad St., on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M.

KEVLIN.—John J., beloved father of Mrs. William Lalor, Dr. Josephine Kevlin, and John Frank Kevlin. Funeral from his late residence, 340 East 175th St., Monday, Nov. 27, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, at Northport, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Hazel Couse, beloved wife of Edwin Wilder Knight, in the 28th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Northport, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Flatbush Station 11:09 A. M., Pennsylvania Station, 11:05 A. M., returning, leave Northport at 3:04 and 4:24 P. M.

LEEDS.—Josephine E., daughter of the late John W. and Eliza Leeds. Funeral at her residence, 12 East 50th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M. Interment at Stamford, Conn.

McCOY.—On Nov. 25, Leonie Brodhead, wife of John G. McCoy, and daughter of J. Davis and Cecile Harvier Brodhead, aged 25 years. Funeral from St. Bernard's Church, Easton, Penn., Monday, at 11 o'clock.

McCREERY.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, Andrew B. McCreery, beloved husband of Marian McCreery and son of the late James and Fannie Crawford McCreery, in his 50th year. Funeral service at the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Dyckman St., on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. Interment private.

McDONOUGH.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, Isabella Kerr, widow of Henry McDonough. Funeral services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M.

ODION.—On Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, Henry W., aged 64, suddenly, after a short illness. Services at his late residence, 214 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 27, at 1 P. M. Portsmouth N. H., papers please copy.

PATZOWSKY.—At his residence, 1,011 Jefferson St., Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Richard, beloved husband of the late Sophia Patzowsky and devoted father of Antoinette and Louise Fleisch and Amelia and Ferdinand Patzowski. In the 58th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family, also St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. & A. M.; New York Consistory, A. & A. Rite; Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Philadelphia, Progressive Progress Club, New York, and all other organizations of which he was a member are invited to attend funeral services Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28, at 1:30 o'clock, at Chapel Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., where interment will take place. Boston, Mass., South Bend, Ind., and Western papers please copy.

PERRY.—Charles. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Monday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

PHELPS.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 26, at his late residence, Hotel Savoy, Herbert Wilcox Phelps, beloved husband of Mary C. Phelps. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av., between 43d and 44th Sts., New York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at St. Louis. St. Louis and Chicago papers please copy.

RILEY.—On Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, at her residence, 146 East 48th St., Rose A. Riley, beloved mother of Kate M. Riley. Requiem mass on Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St. Interment private. Des Moines papers are requested to copy

Died.

ROBISON.—At her home, 10 26 Av., Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, Nov. 25, 1916, Delia A., wife of the late Justin B. L. Robison and daughter of the late Ralph and Laura Clark Bigelow, in her 84th year. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

SCHUMANN.—On Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Catherine M. Schumann, (nee Merkel,) widow of Theodore F. Schumann, aged 58 years. Funeral services at her home, 2,150 Broadway, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

SIMONDS.—At Warehouse Point, Conn., Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Caroline Eliza Holkins, widow of the late Jehiel Hale Simonds. Funeral services in St. John's Church, Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M.

SMITH.—Anna C., beloved wife of the late James F., and darling mother of Frank W., James A., Charles C., Mae G., and Anna C. Smith. Funeral from her late home, 840 West End Av., Wednesday morning, Nov. 29, at 9:30 o'clock; thence to the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SPIZACK.—Fanny, beloved wife of Joseph, and mother of Harry A. Spizack, Edith I. Perlser, Jenny White, Helena Fischman, Hannah Feigenblatt, Albert and Richard Spizack, on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, in her 53d year, at her late residence, 326 East 70th St. Funeral on Monday at 1 P. M. from her late residence. Interment at Bayside Cemetery.

STARR.—On Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, at her residence, 220 West 69th St., Catherine Eaton Starr, in the 92d year of her age. Funeral private.

SULLIVAN.—On Nov. 25, Jeanette H., wife of J. J. Sullivan. Funeral services at her late residence, 511 West 112th, on Monday evening Nov. 27, at 8 P. M.

TREVOR.—Vaughan. Remains lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. Services St. Chrysostom's Church, 39th and 7th Av., Tuesday, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

VORZIMER.—Adolph, beloved husband of Bertha Vorzimer. Sunday morning. Funeral to take place today, Monday, from 320 West 84th St., at 10 A. M. sharp. Kindly omit flowers.

WILSON.—Nov. 24, 1916, Thomas H., son of Joseph and Fannie Wilson, (nee Hart.) Born England. Services Monday, 2 P. M., 90 Academy St., Long Island City.

AUSTIN.—Florella, Tompkinsville, S. I., Nov. 24, aged 66. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

BLESSING.—Oscar, Nov. 24. Funeral 150th St. and Melrose Av. today, 2 P. M.

BRADA.—Jacob, 948 East 65th St., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BYRNE.—Mary A., 300 West 152d St., Nov. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CIRCOVICH.—Joseph T., 5 Sutton Place, Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CORNET.—Joseph, 825 7th Av., Nov. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUFF.—Mary, 456 West 47th St., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

EICHENGREEN.—Mendel, 228 East 87th St., Nov. 25, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EVANS.—Ella P., 240 West 51st St., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

FLANNERY.—Martin, 252 West 128th St., Nov. 24.

GILL.—Edward, 445 West 57th St., Nov. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GOLDSBERRY.—Bridget, 804 East 136th St., Nov. 24, aged 68. Funeral today.

HOWENSTINE.—William G., 165 West 13th St., Nov. 25.

KANE.—Thomas F., 2,662 Valentine Av., Bronx, Nov. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGUIRE.—Thomas, 129 East 123d St., Nov. 24.

MOLLOY.—Rev. Mother Frances, Sacred Heart Convent, Nov. 23. Funeral notice later.

MORRISON.—Thomas, Nov. 25, aged 72. Funeral 161 8th Av., tomorrow, 11 A. M.

MULHALL.—John H., Nov. 23. Funeral, 120 Greenwich Av., today, 1:30 P. M.

O'REILLY.—Bessie 276 West 141st St., Nov. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

POMMER.—Edith, Nov. 24, aged 54. Funeral 272 Lenox Av.

REDDING.—Matthew F., 602 West 135th St., Nov. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RUSSELL.—Margaret T., 949 8d Av., Nov. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SHANLEY.—Mary A., 62 West 127th St., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STAPLETON.—Sarah, 1,514 Madison Av., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SWEYD.—Joseph, 962 Whitlock Av., Bronx, Nov. 25, aged 23. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

UNSER.—Alfred F., 573 East 136th St., Nov. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Walter, St. Anthony's Hospital, Nov 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BURNS.—Peter, 1,273 Lincoln Place, Nov. 25, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COVERT.—Alexander H., 318 Franklin Av., Nov 25. Funeral private.

DAVIDGE.—Agnes S., 132 Pacific St., Nov. 24. Funeral private.

DE CRISTO.—Joseph, Holy Family Hospital, Nov. 24.

DELL.—Margaretta, 10 Underhill Av., Nov. 25, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FINKELSTEIN.—Daniel, 806 Livonia Av., Nov. 25.

GEBHARDT.—Mary, 407 Cornelia St., Nov. 24, aged 71. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GRIMM.—John, 437 Harman St., Nov. 24, aged 25.

HEALEY.—Thomas, 5,311 5th Av., Nov. 25, aged 40.

JACOBS.—Harriet, 282 Rugby Road, Nov. 24. Funeral private.

JAEGER.—J Daniel, 1,238 Madison St., Nov. 25.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL 8'way & 66th St.

AMERICA'S BURIAL PARK
460 acres located in Westchester County beyond the city limits; permanency assured; several fine motor routes to property; lots from $100 up; undenominational; trains direct from Grand Central Terminal; ask for "Book of Views" and further information at office, 103 Park Avenue, corner 41st Street, New York City Telephones, Murray Hill 1841-1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
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Buying here Surely Saves!
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Gray Mochas $1.75
Tan Cape $1.15
Genuine Buckskin $1.50
Chamoisettes 65c
Lined Suedes $1.50
Underwear at the old prices Bought before the "Rise"
Wool Underwear (Domestic) $1.15 $1.65
Wool Underwear (Imported), $2.00

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Now on exhibition in our Special Room on the Second Floor.
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KNOW ELECTRICITY AND MAKE MONEY.

In Memoriam.

SPINGARN.—In memory of my dear beloved husband, Samuel H. Spingarn, who departed this life Nov. 27, 1913.

BEAR.—Samuel, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Dec. 3, 3 P. M.

EGLEY.—James E., mass Newark Cathedral, today, 8 A. M.

CONLAN.—Bernard, mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DARR.—Michael, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

DEVLIN.—James, mass St. Rose's Church, today, 8 A. M.

ELLS.—J. Lewis, in memory of, died Nov. 29, 1911.

HOGAN.—Katherine E., in memory of, died Nov.

ANALYSIS OF YALE'S TRIUMPH GIVES CHIEF GLORY TO TAD JONES

A GREAT CURTAIN FOR YALE SEASON

Team's Final Achievement Redeems Blue Prestige and Glorifies Its Coach.

TRICK PLAYS DISCREDITED

Harvard's Fake Formations Unavailing—Navy, Though Beaten, Shows Strength.

Yale's surprising destruction of Harvard's finished football eleven at the bowl on Saturday was striking evidence that the new coaching system at New Haven has accomplished wonders in one short season. This Eli team was able to think for itself without constant suggestions from the side lines. Thrown upon their own initiative, the Yale players worked out their own salvation. Yale made but one substitution during the whole game, and then Moseley retired because of an injury, not because the coaches on the side lines thought it necessary to send in a new man with whispered information. Although Yale played a more vicious game and underwent grueling punishment, every player stood up under the physical test far better than the men of Harvard.

Football games cannot always be played as planned in the coaches' room, for circumstances arise during a hard contest which call for immediate thinking and prompt action. Yale had been coached to do its thinking on the field of play, and not before the game. That was why, when the breaks of the game came, the Blue players measured up to their task. Too much praise cannot be given to the substitute Yale quarter back, Chester La Roche who was sent into the Princeton game at a moment's notice when the regular quarter, Toad Smith, was taken ill.

Against Harvard La Roche showed the same cool conduct under fire that he did against Princeton, and proved a valuable asset to the eleven. He worked in perfect harmony with Captain Black, who was the most alert figure that has led a Yale team in many a day. The men knew just what to do at all times, and their judgment was never faulty. The Yale eleven took big chances and depended on the ability of the players for the outcome.

Yale Well Drilled in Elements.

Yale had been taught the rudimentary requirements well. The men followed the ball closely, tackled hard, and played low in the line. While it was no remarkable football team, it was a faster thinking, a more aggressive, and a stronger team physically than Harvard.

There was more individual brilliancy in the Yale playing than smooth team work. Near Harvard's goal line Yale depended on hard line plunging, and in this one feature of attack showed far more strength than the Crimson. There was a punch to the line smashes of Neville and Legore, and in spite of the brilliant stand which the Crimson line made when a touchdown threatened, it was not stiff enough to withstand the Yale attack. Harvard has been criticised for not playing lower in the line when making the valiant stand on her own goal line. It is true that the forwards did not play as low as Yale's, and this gave the Blue an advantage which showed when the two lines crashed together.

Harvard had just as many deceptive plays in her repertoire as any of Haughton's teams have had, but a trick play and a take formation can work just so many times and not more. Against a quick-thinking eleven like Yale's on Saturday the concealed ball attack of Harvard was promptly diagnosed and the play broken up. Try as they would, Harvard's men this time were unable to hide the ball from Yale's view. The hidden ball tactics looked foolish when there was a Yale tackler at hand to grab the player who was trying to sneak away with the pigskin. Yale's attack was on the jump, and the men were through in time to see who had the ball. One play of Harvard's which in the past had been successful failed utterly. That was the end-around-end play. Each time that Harvard tried it the end carrying the ball was thrown for a loss.

Blue Line a Real Bulwark.

In Yale's defense, the work of the ends, Comerford and Church, stood out prominently. The Yale line clearly outplayed the big Harvard forwards, who had been counted upon to be the stronger combination. The Yale advance men charged hard and low and nearly every time got the jump on Harvard.

It was a rejuvenated Yale eleven and its ability and spirit form a high tribute to Jones's system. There was never any hesitancy about what Yale was going to do, while the Harvard players frequently consulted each other on plays before their execution.

It was fighting spirit, gameness and individual brilliancy that wrecked the Haughton machine after so many years of success. The day of the trick play as executed by Harvard has passed. Harvard was weak at quarter back, and the Crimson's pet deceptive plays were not run off with the smoothness shown when Watson worked back of centre last season. The Yale eleven showed the same prowess which marked the great elevens of former days at New Haven.

There was a big gathering of old-time football men at New Haven on Saturday night, and they all rejoiced that Captain Black's team and Tad Jones's coaching had replaced Yale football on a high level. There is a strong feeling among the old-timers that the groundwork for better football has been established, and that remarkable achievements have marked the first year of Jones's régime.

While Harvard took the upper hand in the first period, the team could not hold the advantage. Yale played nothing but ordinary football, but the sheer power of it swept Harvard aside.

Redounds to the Glory of Brown.

Yale's victory reveals more plainly the great strength of the Brown eleven. Any possible alibi which Harvard might have had to the effect that the Brown defeat could be charged to the work of substitutes is made void, for this Yale team which downed Harvard was practically the same team that was so decisively beaten by Brown.

One thing stood out in this game which has been so noticeable in several big games this Fall. There has been an abundance of atrocious fumbling. Yale, Harvard, and Princeton have all fumbled badly in their big games. Players do not seem to be coached in the accurate handling of the ball as they have been in the past. Just why athletes drilled in the handling of the pigskin for weeks and weeks should go into their important games and fumble like novices is difficult to understand.

Harvard showed more tendency to violate the rules than Haughton's teams usually do, and all season the team has suffered from penalties. These penalties have been very costly to the Crimson, and one on Saturday nullified Eddie Casey's run of 70 yards for a touchdown.

The Army finished its season without a defeat, and showed stars of unusual worth in Oliphant and Vidal. The Middies revealed encouraging strength with a comparatively green eleven. The backfield made up entirely of first-year players, will surely give the Army an argument before the quartet leaves Annapolis.

Oliphant, the former Perdue star, was an important figure in the Army's victory, and without him it might have been a different story. West Point had the advantage of possessing older and more experienced players. The Middies showed plenty of pluck and power, and lack only experience. Another season should see a formidable eleven at the Naval Academy. There were no upsets in the other games in the East.

Pennsylvania, using substitutes, had no trouble with West Virginia Wesleyan. Syracuse found a little satisfaction in beating Tufts in a desperately played game.

Ohio State won the Conference championship with a decisive victory over Northwestern. Chick Harley, the Buckeyes' spectacular half back, proved too much for Coach Murphy's defense. The Evanston men held him in check for three periods, but then he broke loose and raised havoc with the opposition. Harley shines as the brightest of the Western stars this season, for he has been the most important factor in all of the Buckeyes' victories.

With the championship in hand, Ohio will probably now demand a revision of the Conference schedule. Coach Wilce, it is reported, will attempt to arrange games next season with Minnesota and Chicago, as the Buckeyes did not have a chance to play either of these teams this season. Northwestern is also anxious for a revision in the schedule. Heretofore Chicago, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, the so-called big four of the Western Conference, have held sway in the making up of the schedule leaving Ohio State, Northwestern, Indiana, Purdue, and Iowa to shift for themselves. Now that Ohio has the upper hand, however, a change is likely.

Although Minnesota has no claim to the title on account of the defeat at the hands of Wisconsin a couple of weeks ago, Western critics call Coach Harry Williams's eleven one of the best ever produced in the West. It swamped Chicago Saturday in a game which was a great surprise, the team coming back in remarkable style. Not only in straight football, but also with the forward pass did Minnesota show remarkable power.

YALE ELECTION DELAYED.

Captain Black May Be Football Leader for Another Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26.—Although the Yale eleven disbanded for the season after yesterday's victory over Harvard, it will be called together twice more. A complimentary banquet by alumni, and possibly undergraduates, will be given in a few weeks as a testimonial of its play the last season, and it will meet to choose a captain in three or four weeks. It is not customary at Yale to elect a football captain for some time after the close of the season. A slightly longer delay than usual will occur this year, because of the fact that Captain Clinton R. Black is considering returning to Yale for another year. He is a member of the Sheffield Scientific School, which has both a three and a four years' course. If he completes the three years' course next June he will not return to college, but he will be eligible to play football next Fall if he decides to take the four years' course. In case he returns to Yale another year his election to the captaincy seems assured. If he does not return, End Rush Comerford and Tackle Baldridge are the most prominent candidates.

All the Yale players were in tiptop condition today, and will resume college recitations tomorrow. The success of the coaching system installed by Tad Jones has made him a leading figure in Yale football. A movement is on foot to give him a position on the Yale Faculty as athletic representative on that body. Before he resigned as head of Yale athletics, Walter Camp was a member of the Faculty and of the Yale University Council, which is composed of the deans and leading professors. Both Jones and Captain Black have refused to discuss the last season, except to express their gratitude to the team for the loyal support given them.

Captain Dadmun of the Harvard eleven said before the squad left here for Cambridge in a sleeping car early this morning:

"The idea that we didn't expect such a fight from Yale is foolish, for we did. Yale's whole team played well and as usual were ready for any break in the game. This was one of the games that you can count as having been won on your own misplays and, of course, you know what I mean. The Harvard team played a hard game and we could say a great deal about Casey's being called back, but we won't. I do believe, though, that the official should have been able to point out the man who was said to be guilty of the holding which cost us a touchdown. He couldn't do it when I protested and, of course, it was disappointing."

Dadmun warmly praised the playing of the two Yale ends, George Moseley and Charlie Comerford.

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Admits Yale Had Better Material, but Hopes for Success Next Year.

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Harvard expected to beat Yale and the players feel they should have done so, but they take the defeat philosophically and are offering no alibis. Percy Haughton and his assistants feel that Yale had the better material and had it prepared to play a stiff defensive game and then to take advantage of the breaks.

Next year Harvard will have some heavy men for the line from this season's freshman eleven, and with its present backfield intact for two years more the Crimson has high hopes for 1917 and 1918. Five of this year's regular rush line will be lost by graduation next June, the list including Harte, Coolidge, Dadmun, Harris and Caner. Wheeler, the left tackle, and Snow, the right guard, will be on hand next Fall, however, and Harvard also will start its 1917 campaign with its backfield complete, Thacher, Horween, and Robinson being juniors and Eddie Casey a sophomore.

Harvard used ten substitutes at New Haven, Minot, Sweetser, and Willcox all being seniors. The others all will return, Phinney, Batcheldor, and Wiggin being available for the line and Murray, Felton, Bond and Flower for the backfield. Whether Haughton will coach again next Fall is not known.

EXPECT GREAT GAME HERE.

Battle of Rutgers and W. and J. at Polo Grounds Thursday.

A football game which may abound in thrills will be that of next Thursday afternoon at the Polo Grounds between Rutgers and Washington and Jefferson. Each eleven has a distinct style of its own, and both are coached by men who stand well in the newer football strategy. Sanford and Metzger are two of the most advanced in developing plays under the new rules. Sanford's multiple kick is an instance.

The game will begin at 2 o'clock, and the field of the Polo Grounds, pronounced by some experts to be the fastest football field in the United States, bids fair to be in condition for fast football. Tickets may be had at the offices of the New York Baseball Club, at 200 Fifth Avenue. The left-field bleachers which were in use during the Army-Navy game will be dismantled, but the stadium holds more than 20,000 spectators, and there is not a seat in it which does not give a clear view. The end seats nowadays are more sought for than the centre.

CORNELL READY FOR PENN.

Team Is in Fine Shape for Final Practice at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Cornell football squad will leave tomorrow night for Atlantic City on its way to Philadelphia to play Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day. The Ithacans will practice Tuesday and Wednesday at the seashore resort, and will not go to Philadelphia until an hour before the game.

The Cornell team is in fine shape, Dr. Sharpe said today. The eleven has rounded into form rapidly in the last ten days and is expected to play a much better game against Pennsylvania than it did against Michigan. The coaches picked the following squad for the trip:

Ends, Eckley, Ryerson, Zander, McCormick, Ellenberger; tackles, Gillies, Jewett, Dixon, Sutton, Taylor; guards, Miller, Anderson, Bard, Tilley; centres, Carey, Brown; quarterback, Shiverick; halfbacks, Speed, Hoffman, Haucke, Vanhorn, Benedict; full backs, Mueller and Fischer.

JONES CAPTAIN OF NEXT ARMY ELEVEN

Victors Over Navy Hauled by 600 Cadets on Triumphal Return to West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The victorious Army eleven returned home at noon today. From the time the West Pointers reached the ferry landing until their arrival at the mess hall their course was a triumphal one. The ancient stage coach, drawn by 600 cadets, hauled the players from the dock to the top of the hill, where a demonstration was led by Cheer Leader Ray Harrison of Rhode Island. Harrison wore a Navy cheer leader's sweater and Captain McEwan wore a Naval cadet's fatigue cap, trophies of the Polo Grounds encounter. Cheers for Oliphant, Vidal, McEwan, and all the other members of the eleven were given. "Good Night, Navy!" with taps, was a popular song with the cadet rooters.

Although some of the players exhibit unmistakable signs of rough play, all are in good condition physically. On the way home the cadets elected Lawrence McCeney Jones of Washington, D. C., as Captain of the Army eleven for next year. Jones was appointed to the Military Academy in June, 1914, and is a member of the class of '18. He played left tackle in yesterday's game, and is playing his second year at the Military Academy. He weighs 200 pounds, is 21 years of age, and stands 6 feet in height. The new Army football leader wears a star on his coat as evidence of high standing in his class.

The new manager of the team is Cadet Charles A. Mahoney of Massachusetts, a member of the class of '18. None of the nonresident coaches who have worked with the team this Fall returned to the post. Lieutenant Charles D. Daly, head coach, will sail Dec. 5 from San Francisco to resume his station in the Hawaiian Islands, where his field battery is located. Captain Ernest Graves, line coach, will go back to Mexico immediately, as will Lieutenants Prichard and Merrillat, who assisted in the coaching of the Army's backs and ends. Of this year's seven the Army will lose McEwan, Meacham, and Butler in the line and Gerhardt at quarter.

BURNS HIGH GUN AT N. Y. A. C.

Also Ties with Champion Spotts for Accumulation Cup.

Notwithstanding the cold and a fairly stiff wind, practically all of the regular week-end fixtures at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club were on the programme yesterday afternoon. Being the final Sunday of the month, both the Haslin and the Tournament Cups came to an end. Both were taken by W. B. Ogden, who scored his third leg on each event yesterday.

Both Jones and Captain Black have refused to discuss the last season, except to express their gratitude to the team for the loyal support given them.

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BURNS BREAKS 53 IN ROW.

Good Run at New Rochelle Traps—Manhasset Bay Results.

Eleven men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Harrison Island yesterday and despite the cold weather full scores were returned in all of the five matches contested. Stuart Scott was the high scratch man for the day with a score of 94 to his credit. He also won the ten target scratch prize with a full score, after a shoot off with B. R. Stoddard. The high handicap prize went to J. Portner, who returned a card of 100 on his handicap of 30.

A. L. Burns made the remarkable run of 53 without a break and he was also the winner of the 15-target scratch event after a shoot off with Scott and Donovan.

Legs for the November Cup were won by F. M. Wilson, A. P. Bennett, J. Portner, G. McCutcheon, and G. P. Granbery. These five men won legs on the Accumulation Cup: F. M. Wilson, J. Portner, Stuart Scott, G. P. Granbery, and J. P. Donovan.

The scores follow:

Name.	25.	Nov. Cup.	Accum.	Hit.	Hp.	Tot.
Stuart Scott.	1—22	0—25	3—25	94—	4—	98
J. Portner	6—25	6—25	3—25	73—80—		100
F. D. Williamson	0—19	0—20	0—19	70—80—		100
F. M. Wilson.	4—23	4—20	3—25	83—15—		98
A. L. Burns.	0—25	0—22	0—22	93—	4—	97
G. P. Granbery	2—26	1—25	1—25	89—	8—	97
A. P. Bennett.	5—23	2—25	3—23	86—	10—	96
J. Rehtz	5—24	4—21	4—23	75—15—		93
G. McCutcheon	4—25	5—25	5—21	73—20—		93
J. P. Donovan.	4—23	4—23	4—25	79—14—		93
B. R. Stoddard	4—25	3—20	3—24	79—12—		91

Tracy H. Lewis carried off the honors yesterday at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's traps. His score of 87 out of the possible 100 gave him the high scratch prize.

The high handicap man was H. King, who returned a card of 100 on his handicap of 28. He also won the leg on the Yearly Cup. H. L. Hoyt captured the leg on the Monthly Cup.

The scores follow:

Name.	Monthly.	Yearly.	Hit.	Hp.	Tot.
T. H. Lewis	1—23	1—22	87—	4—	91
H. King	7—23	7—22	75—	28—	100
D. E. Smith	3—23	3—24	86—	12—	98
D. C. Barr	5—14	5—19	59—	20—	79
E. T. Alker	5—23	...	...		...
H. L. Hoyt, Jr.	2—25	2—23	...		...

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided yesterday:

English League.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Blackburn Rovers	2	Stockport County	4
Blackpool	1	Stoke	1
Bolton Wanderers	6	Preston North End	2
Burslem Port Vale	4	Oldham Athletic	0
Everton	3	Manchester United	2
Manchester City	1	Liverpool	1
Rochdale	1	Burnley	2
Southport Central	2	Bury	1

MIDLAND SECTION.

Bradford City	3	Notts Forest	2
Chesterfield Town	3	Leeds City	4
Grimsby Town	1	Birmingham	0
Huddersfield Town	3	Lincoln City	1
Leicester Fosse	0	Hull City	2
Notts County	0	Bradford	1
Rotherham County	0	Sheffield Wednesday	0
Sheffield United	1	Barnsley	2

LONDON COMBINATION.

Luton Town	6	Queens Park R.	0
Chelsea	2	Tottenham Hotspur	4
Brentford	3	Crystal Palace	1
Watford	0	Southampton	0
Millwall	2	Clapton Orient	0
Arsenal	0	West Ham United	2
Portsmouth	3	Fulham	4

Scottish League.

Airdrieonians	2	Hamilton Ac.	2
Ayr United	2	Hibernians	1
Celtic	1	Aberdeen	0
Dumbarton	1	Kilmarnock	1
Hearts	2	Queens Park	0
Motherwell	3	Clyde	3
Partick Thistle	3	Dundee	0
Raith Rovers	1	Rangers	4
St. Mirren	5	Falkirk	0
Third Lanark	5	Morton	0

Comment on Current Events in Sports

As Regards Tad Jones.

It has been a long, dreary march through dark caverns of desolation for Yale men, and the sudden emergence into sunlight leaves them dazzled, blinking, but rapturous. The wild, frantic joy of Saturday's later hours has now subsided into peaceful happiness. Salvo and Paean are hushed and bumpers to the bumpers of Harvard have been drained. Yet under a thousand pillows in New Haven rests a photograph hastily substituted for that of Dottie or Flo, and tender hands grope in waking night hours to make sure that it is still there. It is inscribed with the unpretentious name of Tad Jones.

Mr. Undergraduate, interviewed, says: "Other men have been great in their lines—there are always Washington, Lincoln, Napoleon, Shakespeare, and Michael Angelo to be considered—but could any one of them have coached a Yale eleven into victory over Harvard and Haughton this Fall? Worthy persons, beyond a doubt, who did very well, and all that sort of thing; but this job would probably have been just a bit beyond them. So let's not confuse the issue by hauling in minor matters, but lift our moribund voices in a final husky cheer for the greatest man that ever lived—Tad Jones."

By all means, Mr. Undergraduate. We follow you perfectly, and if you'll allow us to join your party—more chairs, waiter—we'll gladly raise our mellow baritone in discord with that poor, wrecked thing you call a voice, in honor of Jones and the 1916 brand of Yale football.

It has been a new experience for students and alumni of the New Haven institution, this matter of waiting around for years while a once meek and docile victim, suddenly gone mad, charged again and again, and sank its fangs deep into a shuddering anatomy. Seven years of famine for the Bulldog, as far as its preferred diet, a Crimson slice off the breast, was concerned, have passed, and the yearning of the faithful of the gridiron had reached the stage of an obsession. Now it has been done. Once leaden hearts are become feather light, and it's a very tidy little world after all.

Having football of the last few years means Haughton. Into the ears of a Brickley, a Mahan, a Casey, the shouts of the thousands have dinned, but it took a Haughton to note the capabilities of these men and to bring them to the highest possible efficiency, while building around them the powerful machines of recent Autumns.

And so with Yale football—it means today Tad Jones. There's glory for the mighty Captain Black, for Legore, Neville, La Roche, and Gates; but every Yale cheer that arose from the stadium at Princeton or the bowl at New Haven for these players or others, or for the team as a whole, carried a touch of gratitude to the quiet man who had wrought all this—and done it in a few brief months.

Early last February it was that Theodore A. Jones, '08, Sheffield Scientific School, was formally called upon to become the Moses who should lead—if a way were found—the dismantled gridiron hosts of Yale into the promised land from which they had been so long banished. Jones had heeded a great plea and had proved himself, in four years of energetic and successful work with the schoolboys at Exeter, an able coach. His coming gave new heart and renewed optimism to Yale men everywhere, but the optimism was changed all that, as it has almost driven the horse from the public streets and immediately outlying roads over which men used to trot horses.

The love for the light harness horse is as strong as ever in many breasts, and New Yorkers who can afford the luxury are willing to pay even higher prices for driving horses than ever before. But the animal must either be within gunshot of the two-minute trotter, which has now arrived, or have the breeding in tried blood lines that promises another Peter Volo or Lee Axworthy or Mabel Trask. That was amply proved by the record prices which were paid for the hardly halter-broken weanlings, the get of The Harvester, and by the fancy prices paid for yearlings and two-year-olds of proved trotting families. New Yorkers now know blood lines and trotting families and trotting prospects just as well as do the breeders, and will buy in this market only such as meet their exacting requirements. There is still and probably always will be a ready market for the best. There is none for culls. Horsemen have been told this until the telling has become bromidic. Such as will not believe it and tried to sell worn-out trotters or animals which have proved worthless on the tracks got their practical lesson last week. Freight shipping charges were scarcely met by some of those who still persist in the old belief that New York horsemen are the easiest marks in America. They are not; they have had their eyes opened.

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Challenge Track Trophies.

An act of international courtesy that deserves appreciation by the athletic authorities here is the sending of a cup by King Gustav of Sweden to the Amateur Athletic Union in recognition of the visit of the American team to the Scandinavian countries. The trophy is a very handsome one, fifteen inches high, and made of gold. It is now in the possession of the Secretary Treasurer of the union, and if a suggestion already made is carried out, may be offered as a perpetual challenge trophy for one of the championship events of the A. A. U. The worth of any victory in an athletic contest is more to the winner when accompanied by the privilege of holding for the term of championship an emblem that contains the names and records of the previous winners of the particular event. The wonder is that it has remained for a foreign monarch to lay the foundation for the establishment of such a series of trophies. There are any number of real sportsmen in this country who would gladly offer similar challenge trophies if the A. A. U. expressed the wish to reward the champions in this manner. It would help to raise the standard of the American championships to the dignity that they deserve, as the title events of the leading country in track and field sport.

Such championship trophies accompanied the medal in nearly every championship contest on the program of the Amateur Athletic Association of England, and before America wrested supremacy in this branch from the British, and before the Olympic games came into vogue, the possession of one of these prizes was considered the highest honor an athlete could gain. It was a particular incentive to the man who lived in a provincial town, and when one of these young men captured a cup it was almost invariably put on exhibition in the home town and stimulated many others to strive for glory on the cinder path. Now that the Olympic contests are temporarily abandoned and the English championships are not being held, the time seems ripe for challenge events in this country. These might induce foreigners to come here, and it would be fitting to have such trophies in competition by the time the Swedish team makes its visit next year. In that case, if offered for the half mile, the Swedish runner Bohlin, who defeated Ted Meredith abroad, would have an excellent chance of carrying King Gustav's prize back for a year's stay in its original home.

FULTON MAY BOX WILLARD.

Match Between Two Heavyweights Is on the Tapis.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—Fred Fulton, the Rochester giant, has accepted an offer of $10,000, with the privilege of 20 per cent. of the gate, to fight Jess Willard in Milwaukee shortly after the first of the year. Now the Cream City Athletic Club, owned by Tom Andrews and Joe Ermatinger, is dickering with Willard, and, it is said, is offering the champion an even $40,000.

It will be remembered that Andrews had Jess under contract for a fight here several months ago, but this was called off when Willard injured his hand in the Moran fight.

Callingham Leads at Traps.

Shooting was continued yesterday at the traps of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club in the 1,000-bird handicap for the Frank C. Henderson trophy. The scores returned were: Bernard Callingham, 35 out of 60; Sterling P. Story, 33 out of 70; William Tobler, 32 out of 75; E. E. Frisch, 25 out of 39; A. G. Relyea, 28 out of 50; H. B. Stanton, 9 out of 50. In the competition, which has been going on for several weeks, Mr. Callingham has the best average, scoring 199 hits out of a possible 200, including his handicap.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Pioneer S. C.—Joe Lynch vs. Frankie Burns, Battling Reddy vs. Young (Red) McDonald. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Larry Hanson vs. Mike Paulson. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Darkey Griffen vs. Kid Taylor. Ten rounds.

Gotham Wisdom in Trotters.

There is at least one lesson for trotting horsemen to learn from the Old Glory Sale at the Madison Square Garden. That is that New York has ceased to be the "easy market" it once was for light harness horses, or for horses of any other type for that matter. The good old days, when anything that could stand up and show any sort of form in the little ring in the Garden could be sold for a price much above its value, have passed. Buyers who come here for the annual sale are just as shrewd in the horse line as are the sellers. Blood lines must have performances or mighty good prospects back of them to induce buyers to invest. New York road drivers and breeders and owners of racing stables have ceased to be the easy marks they once were, when there was an absolute craze over the then rapidly developing trotting machine. The automobile has

Johnny Overton's Triumph.

It was that same Yale spirit shown by Cupid Black's moleskin warriors in the Bowl against Harvard that carried Johnny Overton, Captain of the Blue track team, to his second triumph in two years in the annual intercollegiate cross-country championship race at New Haven on Saturday. That bulldog tenacity for which Yale athletes have always been admired is once more exemplified in Overton.

This Tennessee youth, who by his victories of 1915 and 1916 has written his name in intercollegiate athletic history, won on Saturday under conditions that were trying in the extreme. A semi-gale shut off Overton's wind at times and made his journey, under the best of conditions a severe one, a little harder. Mud-covered paths that had been frozen stiff, but gave way before the melting sun, could not retard his progress, nor could any of the seventy-eight men who started with him at the beginning of the contest.

But there was one thing which did temporarily stop Overton, and it halted all of his rivals as well, and would have halted the greatest cross-country runner who ever drew on a shoe. That was the West Rock—an enigma for every man who attempted its stiff ascent, and its more difficult descent. Overton took this jagged cliff better than any of his opponents probably because he had covered the ground before and knew its every rock, as it were. The hardy Nashville youth did not falter under the strain of this fierce climb, but he had to slow down. He never walked, as did some of his opponents, but that was only because he had been hardened to the task by long and arduous periods of training on the climb.

That such a place as West Rock should be included in an intercollegiate cross-country course was bemoaned on Saturday by some of the best known officials of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. To send youths—some mere boys—over this near-mountain meant a strain that was best reflected in the wild stares, the feeble strides—in some cases the utter physical collapse—noted at the finish line. The first few runners stood up well under the strain, but it was the less experienced and the less highly trained men who felt to the utmost the severity of the West Rock climb. It is all the more to the credit of Overton that he came through this severe race with colors flying and with a new record for the course.

The house of Moakley has triumphed again, and once more there reigns the supremacy of Cornell in cross-country running—a supremacy long established and retained. There is evidently no more successful coach of hill and dale men than Jack Moakley.

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Golf and Mr. Woodward's Letter.

In these troubled times the position of President of the United States Golf Association is akin to that of a white rabbit out in the open with all the game laws off. President Woodward has learned it to his sorrow and Howard W. Perrin may look forward to it with fear and trembling. Not content with raking President Woodward fore and aft for his stand on the amateur question—a stand which, by the way, was taken in defense of the united action and the expressed opinions of the representatives of golfers and golf clubs in all parts of this country—the last letter which President Woodward has sent out to various golf associations in an effort to solve a vexing problem has drawn more than its share of criticism, and even ridicule.

In this letter President Woodward offers a plan by which the many golf clubs that are not in any way affiliated with the national golf body at present may lend an ear or get a voice in the meetings of the U. S. G. A. through the local associations of which most of them are members. He deplores the fact that so many golf clubs "gang their ain gait" without a thought about the larger interests of golf and golfers as a whole and the future of the game in this country. If golf is to attain the high position it deserves, if it is to grow from a transplanted pastime to a national game, it can only do so through the whole-hearted co-operation of all those who have fallen a victim to the lure of the links.

In his circular letter to the golf clubs President Woodward suggested that a new form of membership in the U. S. G. A. be created, an "association membership," each local association with less than fifty clubs to have one vote, and all associations to have one vote for each additional fifty clubs on their rolls if they so desire, the annual dues of such members to be $10 for each vote.

This is only a tentative plan offered by the President of the U. S. G. A. in an attempt to join these clubs by some bonds, however slight, to the national organization, which is striving to aid the progress of the Royal and Ancient Game in America. It is not their $10 that is needed; it is not even their vote that is wanted; it is their interest and co-operation that must be given if golf is to pursue its way to national popularity.

For this letter President Woodward has been assailed. On the principle that the hollow cask gives forth the greatest volume of sound, one of the loudest arguments against President Woodward's plan is that it would give but three votes to an organization of 150 clubs, while four active members of the U. S. G. A. with one vote apiece, could outvote it. The argument is as as hollow as it sounds, for each and every club in that subordinate organization is eligible to become an "active member" of the U. S. G. A. upon application and payment of the yearly dues of $30. The millennium will be reached when every golf club in the country is an active member of the national association.

But regardless of the amount of criticism that has been leveled at the U. S. G. A. and its officials of late, it is the spirit behind much of this caustic comment that threatens disaster to golf. Constructive criticism is necessary to improvement, but much of the recent criticism has been of the destructive variety. After a troublous year, the date of the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association is approaching. Golfers, golf clubs, and their delegates should give these matters thought. A house divided against itself has never been regarded as a miracle of stability. For the good of the game, brickbats should be dropped and "glad hands" extended when the annual meeting takes place. Golf wants it, and deserves it.

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NEW YORK VICTOR IN SOCCER MATCH

Advances to Third Round of Cup Tie Competition by Defeating Bridgeport—Other Games.

By defeating the Bridgeport City Football Club eleven by the score of 3 goals to 1 in the presence of 2,000 spectators at Harlem Oval, yesterday afternoon, the New York Football Club advanced into the third round of the annual cup tie competition of the American Football Association.

Ten minutes from the start Cooper opened the scoring for New York with a splendid shot from thirty yards out, which landed right under the crossbar. Hayes headed in the next goal from a corner by Garside. Before half time Hunziker notched the only goal credited to Bridgeport City. New York's third goal came ten minutes after ends had been changed, when Carver headed the ball into the net.

The line-up:

New York, (3.)	Position.	Br'port City, (1.)
Porter	G.	Todd
Robertson	R. B.	Forsythe
McWilliams	L. B.	Glasse
A. Vandeweghe	R. H.	Jones
Van den Eynden	C. H.	Smith
Nichols	L. H.	Fielder
Garside	R.	Wilde
Carver	I. R.	Hunziker
Hayes	C.	Hardy
Puxty	I. L.	Satterwaite
Cooper	O. L.	Heppinsdell

Goals—Cooper, Hayes, Carver New York; Hunziker, Bridgeport City. Referee—A. Burnside. Linesmen—J. Burroughs and H. Thompson. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—In the game between the West Hudsons and the Bay Ridge Football Club in the cup-tie competition of the American Football Association played here this afternoon, the issue hung upon a penalty

KYRONEN LEADS PACK OF HARRIERS

EASY VICTORY FOR KYRONEN IN CHASE

Senior Cross-Country Champion Wins S. A. A. L. Run at Van Cortlandt—Other Races.

Willie Kyronen, senior metropolitan title holder, raced to a hollow triumph yesterday as a member of the Kaleva A. C., in the annual cross-country championship run of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League, contested over the six-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park. Kyronen was in excellent form, and recorded the fast time of 32:39, winning by nearly a quarter of a mile from O. Laakso, another Kaleva Club athlete. Laakso crossed the finish line in 34:15 and held an advantage at the wire of fifteen yards over Al Rosander of the Finnish-American A. C., who was third.

Team honors went to the Kaleva A. C. The Swedish-American A. C. was the only other club to finish a full team. The Kaleva men finished in first, second, fifth, seventh, and tenth positions.

Kyronen made the pace all the way. It was a swift pace from the start, but for the first circuit of the three-mile course Laakso stuck to his faster opponent. There was only ten yards between the men as they completed the first lap, but the second journey over the hills had only started when Kyronen began to draw away. The order of finish:

Name and club.	Time.
Willie Kyronen, Kaleva A. C.	32:39
O. Laakso, Kaleva A. C.	34:15
Al Rosander, Finnish-American A. C.	34:20
H. Schuster, Swedish-American A. C.	35:24
A. Vickstrom, Swedish-American A. C.	35:46
J. Pietila, Kaleva A. C.	35:47
W. Larsen, Swedish-American A. C.	35:52
J. L. Paasonen, Kaleva A. C.	36:05
W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C.	36:16
C. Berson, Swedish-American A. C.	36:59
O. Federson, Swedish-American A. C.	36:58;
A. Lianen, Kaleva A. C.	37:04;
C. Erickson, Swedish-American A. C.	37:33;
J. Wepsalai, Kaleva A. C.	37:46;
O. Jansen, Swedish-American A. C.	38:59;
W. Larsen, Swedish-American A. C.	40:58;
S. Hagman, Finnish-American A. C.	41:47;
C. Reimerth, Swedish-American A. C.	48:30.

TEAM SCORES.

Kaleva A. C.	1 2 5 7 10—25
Swedish-American A. C.	3 4 6 8 9—30

Christian Christianson, the Chicago runner, lowered the record for the Glencoe A. C. course yesterday, when from scratch he finished eighteenth in the weekly point race of the Harlem Athletic League, held from the clubhouse of the Glencoe club. Christianson journeyed over the five and one-quarter miles of road in 25:52, clipping thirty-six seconds off the old figures.

Edward Weinman of the Morningside A. C., with three and one-half minutes start, led the pack of nearly fifty harriers throughout the cold jaunt, going the route in 28:23. He finished fifty yards in front of S. C. Dugan of the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. Team honors went to the Morningside A. C., with 34 points.

The order of finish of the leaders, with their handicaps and actual time, follows:

E. Weinman, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 28:23; S. C. Dugan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:30,) 28:34; S. Keely, Morningside A. C., (2:45,) 27:52; R. Taylor, Harbrook A. C., (4:30,) 29:40; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 28:13; W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C., (4:00,) 29:16; F. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:00,) 28:22; F. Davey, Macomb's A. C., (2:45,) 28:11; F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:00,) 30:27; E. White, Alpha P. C., (3:30,) 29:04.

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	1 3 5 12 13—34
Harbrook A. C.	4 10 11 14 17—56
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	2 7 9 15 28—61
Glencoe A. C.	6 16 21 27 29—99
Macomb's A. C.	8 18 25 26 30—107
St. Christopher A. C.	19 20 22 23 24—108

Frank Ruddy and Eddie Mayo, Brooklyn A. A. representatives, divided honors yesterday in the point chase of the Long Island A. L. With five minutes' handicap, Ruddy led the field over the six-mile course in 30:13, while Mayo lowered the course record of the Maplewood A. C., over which the event was decided, from 28:10 to 27:03. Mayo started from scratch and finished third, only a short distance back of I. Parks of the Long Island A. C.

It was a big day for the Brooklyn A. A. men, for in addition to first and third places they also carried off the team laurels with the small score of 22 points.

The order of finish of the leaders follows:

Frank Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (5:00,) 30:13; I. Parks, Long Island A. C., (5:00,) 31:55; Eddie Mayo, Brooklyn A. A., (scratch,) 27:03; M. Levine, Kings County A. A., (3:00,) 30:05; J. Easton, Swedish-American A. C., (5:00,) 32:13; F. Schultz, Long Island A. C., (4:30,) 31:45; O. Jansen, Swedish-American A. C., (5:00,) 32:17; J. Lorenz, Brooklyn A. A., (3:45,) 31:04; N. McLoughlin, Knights of St. Antony, (1:45,) 29:07; R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A., (2:45,) 30:08.

TEAM SCORES.

Brooklyn A. A.	1 2 5 6 8—22
Swedish-American A. C.	3 4 10 11 12—40
Maplewood A. A.	7 9 13 14 15—58

Athletes of the Hungarian-American A. C. took practically all the honors in the road run of the Yorkville A. L. yesterday. Three of its men finished in the first three positions, while the team prize also fell to the organization. A. W. Feher triumphed in 24:40, and was followed across the tape by L. P. Dutka and J. Berzeszty. The order of finish:

A. W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:40; L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:42; J. Berzeszty, Hungarian-American A. C., 25:55; E. Dolan, Union Settlement A. C., 26:00; E. Sills, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:18; J. Tilley, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:25; J. Dubin, Y. M. H. A., 26:35; M. Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., 26:45; A. Schuzler, Hungarian-American A. C., 27:00; J. Gross, Union Settlement A. C., 27:08.

TEAM SCORES.

Hungarian-American A. C.	1 2 3 5 6—17
Union Settlement A. C.	4 8 9 15 16—52
Y. M. H. A.	7 10 11 13 17—58

A. J. Hulscbosch of the Paulist A. C. was easily best of the field in the weekly run of the Holy Cross Lyceum yesterday, journeying the four miles in 20:15. He was pressed hardest by F. Lavery and P. McManus, teammates.

With fifty yards to spare, S. Silverstein of the Seward A. A. was the victor yesterday in the Hudson Guild A. A. road race. His time was 24:40. Second and third honors were respectively taken by J. McSorley and G. Andrews, New York A. C. athletes.

GIRLS' SEVENS CHALLENGED.

Canadian Women's Teams Want to Meet St. Nicholas Players.

The girls playing hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink are showing such a degree of proficiency in the sport that Tom Howard, Manager of the two teams, the St. Nicholas Blues and the Manhattan Reds, says he is about ready to accept challenges from teams of girls in other cities.

Challenges have recently come from the Cornwall Ladies' Hockey Club and the Westboro Ladies' Hockey Club of Cornwall, Ontario. Albertine Lapensee, rated in Canada, it is said, as the world's leading woman hockey player, is a member of the Cornwall team. Last Winter the Cornwalls won every game they played.

Driscoll Again Heads Northwestern.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Captain Paddy Driscoll of the Northwestern University football eleven has been re-elected to pilot the team in 1917, it was announced here tonight. The election was held at a banquet tendered the players by Head Coach Fred J. Murphy after the "big nine" championship game in Columbus yesterday.

Seventy-first Victors in Shoot.

The first indoor target shooting meet of the present season, which was held Saturday night over the ranges of the Seventh Regiment Armory, was won by the representatives of the Seventy-first Regiment, who gained the first leg on the McAlpin Trophy by a margin of one point, with the score of 885. The Seventh Regiment team was in second place with 884. Other teams finished in the following order: Twenty-third Regiment, 880; Thirteenth Regiment, 868; Twenty-second Regiment, 856; Old Guard, 852, and Forty-seventh, 849.

MASTER M'KERRON PACES TO VICTORY

Captures Four-Heat Race in Final Speedway Matinee of the Fall Meeting.

Dr. C. P. Martin had another successful day in the final matinee of the Fall meeting of the Road Drivers' Association held on Harlem Speedway yesterday. He handled two trotters and piloted both home winners. The two horses were F. S. Fisher's brown mare Bon Todd, in the 1:09 trot, and E. B. Muller's black mare Nightingale in the 1:06 trot.

The race that aroused the most attention was the 1:07 pace. Four heats were necessary to decide this contest, which was won by R. Jacobs's bay gelding, Master McKerron, an added starter.

The withdrawal of Clover Patch and Mittie Bedworth left only two contestants in the 1:03 pace. Lizzie March, a chestnut mare belonging to J. H. Lawrence, won the race in straight heats.

The summaries:

1:09 TROTTING.

Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	4	1	1
The High Born Lady, b. m., (A. R. Isaeff)	1	5	3
Hindenburg, br. g., (O'Shea)	3	3	2
Fanny Guy, b. m., (S. Armitt)	2	4	4

Time—1:08; 1:10; 1:08½.

1:07 PACING.

Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)	1	4	3
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. Meckel)	2	1	2
Polly Berry, gr. m., (C. J. Fendt)	3	3	1
Exultant, br. m., (J. Gilmore)	4	2	4

Time—1:07; 1:08; 1:06½; 1:07 3-5.

1:13 TROTTING.

Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy)	1	1	
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	2	

Time—1:11; 1:12.

1:04 TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	1	1	
Nell McLintock, ro. m., (J. J. Morris)	2	2	

Time—1:08; 1:07½.

1:06 TROTTING.

Nightingale, blk. m., (Dr. Martin)	1	1	
Lester M., br. g., (J. Flaherty)	2	2	

Time—1:11½; 1:08¾.

1:03 PACING.

Lizzie March, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	1	1	
Royal McKinney, gr. g., (W. Leese)	2	2	

Time—1:04; 1:05.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Seabreeze, 115 pounds; Kildare, 115; Bright Star, 112; Glanaginty, (imp.,) 115; Hesse, 112; Tyrant, (imp.,) 116; Hopscotch, 112; Felucca, 112.

SECOND RACE.—The Bennings Purse; for two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Ultimatum, 116 pounds; Kilkenny, 111; Joanna 2d, (imp.,) 103; Manokin, 116; Sevilla, 108; Waukeag, 116; Lord Fitzherbert, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Afterglow, 112 pounds; Rose Mary, 109; Golden List, 109; Bessilen, 107; Cuddle Up, 104; *Miss Barnharbor, 104; Ampere Jr. (imp.,) 112; Meelicka, 109; Broom Corn, 107; Sepoct, 104; *Lohengrin, 110; Mrs. Mc, 109; Palm Leaf, 109; Lily Heavens, 107; Margery, 104; *Minstrel, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The River Meade Purse, three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Water Lady, 115 pounds; Sandhill, 106; Indian Chant, 103, Christie, 115; Brooks, 106; Venetia, 109; Marse Henry, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Agon, 115 pounds; Richard Langdon, 115; Hiker, 112; Short Ballot, 112; *Runway, 110; *Bob Redfield, 107; Gold Cap, 115; Sandsticker, 115; Hands Off, 112; Irrawaddy, 109, *Tinkle Bell, 110; Young Emblem, 115; Aldonus, 115; Broomvale, (imp.,) 112; Onunda, 97; *Peaceful Star, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. The Rump, 116 pounds; Valas, 115; Mary Warren, 110; Repton, 105; Edith Olga, 102; *Royalist, 97; Sand Bar, 113; Dartworth, 113; Disturber, 108; Piquette, 102; *Batwa, 108; Counterpart, 118, Yodeles, 113; Billy Oliver, 105; Chivator, 102; *Rose Water, 97.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Armament, 118 pounds; *Sky Pilot, 109; *Colonel Gutelius, 99; Billie Baker, 114; *Lady Little, 103; Menlo Park, 114; *Thanksgiving, 103.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Hart Schaffner & Marx Solved a Knotty Problem

It was a vexing question that confronted this great clothing house fifteen years ago. The men responsible for the accounting service to customers wanted to render neat, readable, accurate bills on time and at the minimum expense.

The machine with the flat writing surface was recommended to furnish just the wanted results—but would it do it? That was part of the problem.

It was solved—permanently.

That was 15 years ago. Today more than 25 Elliott-Fisher machines are used by Hart Schaffner & Marx to furnish accounting service and save money—and today

Hart Schaffner & Marx say:
"Entirely Satisfactory"

This battery of machines is not used alone for billing—it does the ledger posting, enters orders, writes card records, handles sales distribution, etc.

Elliott-Fisher machines are solving knotty accounting problems for thousands of businesses—eliminating delays, blunders, congestion, overtime, furnishing accuracy and saving money.

Whatever your bookkeeping or billing problems, Elliott-Fisher machines furnish the solution.

The work of our accounting specialists is to study your problems and help to solve them. Telephone "Barclay 7315" or write to Elliott-Fisher Co., Astor House Building, 217 Broadway, without obligation.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BRAIDS, trimmings, novelties, ornaments, buttons, and merchandise of every description; cash for jobs, odd lots, surplus stocks; any quantity. Clearing House, 41 West 17th. 6063 Chelsea.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Botany and Columbia broadcloth. Merchants' Fabric Exch., 79 5th Av. Farr. 9559.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will pay cash for F. & H. navy and black. I. Novick, 5143 Madison Square. 40 West 28th St.

BUTTONS, silks, woolens; pay cash. Write, phone Remarkable, 491 Broadway, Spring 2121.

CLOTH.—Open to buy quantities of velours, cheviots, and other cloths at a price; for coats. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th; Farragut 596.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at cloaks and suits entire week, commencing Monday morning. 32 West 35th St., eighth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber who handles high-class line of coats and suits is ready to look at new Spring samples. Tenth floor, 22 West 26th St.

COATS. — Jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and children's coats. Call with Spring samples. S. Levitt & Co., 621 B'way.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats; call every day this week between 10 and 12 A. M. 1,110 Broadway. Room 503.

COATS and SUITS.—Will look at Spring samples of suits and coats. 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on high-class Spring coats. 120 W. 36th, 7th floor, call after 1 P. M. with samples.

COATS. — High-grade house is looking at better class coats for Spring; write for appointment. Box K 92 Times.

COATS and SUITS.—Ladies, we are looking at Spring suits and coats; also sport coats; call all week. 122 West 26th 12th floor.

COATS.—Contractors to furnish goods, snappy Spring styles, in children's, juniors' and misses' coats. 1,239 Broadway, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week of coats and suits. Eighth floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking on Spring line of girls' and juniors' coats. Mr. Charles, 19 West 36th.

COATS AND SUITS, better grade, will be looked at by jobbers. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS.—Prominent jobber buying Spring coats, popular and better grades. Phone for appointment. Gramercy 2424.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobbers placing Spring orders. 13 East 36th.

COATS.—Contractors for wall-made stylish junior coats; show samples. K 77 Times.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on Spring coats. Call 1,140 B'way, 3d floor.

DRESSES AND SUITS.—Contractors on popular-priced 2-piece sport, washable dresses and suits; must have your own samples of snappy styles, when ordering we will furnish materials. 20 West 33d St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk, cloth dresses, bring samples; call all week. 20 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—We are buying for cash job of party and sample dresses of the better kind. R. Weinberg, 55 W. 36th.

DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer ready to look at silk and cotton dresses; better quality. 115 West 30th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer ready to look at silk and cotton dresses, better kind. 38 West 26th, 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Looking at Spring samples all week. 11 West 25th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses. Seventh floor, 19 East 22d St.

FLANNELS.—Jobs or regular goods, any width, in high colored domets, wanted. F. O. Box 204, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FURS.—Red fox; Hudson seal sets, and mink muffs. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

LACES, embroideries, nets. Isaacs, 21 East 14th. Telephone Gramercy 2153.

PIECE GOODS.—Exchange, manufacturers surplus stocks sold immediately; what have you? C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Madison Square.

PRESSED VELVET, gray and white, any pattern. Telephone Gramercy 5124.

SERGES, cotton warp, any quantity; navy only. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

SHIRTS.—Men's negligee shirts, stiff and soft cuffs, $3.75 to $4.00 per dozen. Greeley 4076.

SUBMIT CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes, novelties, tub silks, Pansy. 153 West 23d.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses' Spring suits and coats; better grade; all week. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better kind. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

WOOL SACKING, any quantity, in navy and scarlet. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMOSKEAG CHAMBRAY.—19,000 range; we have tan and lavender we would like to exchange for pink and blue. Phone Greeley 8574.

BOLIVIAS in all shades, F. & H., also velours in all colors at $1.50 per yard, also Franz Mertz velours, No. 5562, all shades, at $2.25. Edward Kolbert, 25 West 31st.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia and A. D. Juillard for sale. Call Mad. Square 9136.

CHASES, REINDEER.—All colors, $1.75, regular; job pussywillow; also velour de nord at sacrifice price. Madison Square 448.

CHILDREN'S SETS, cheap, cloth and imitation fur. Frankel, 56 West 24th St.

CLOTHS.—All kinds of suitings for cloak trade; low prices. Stuyvesant 1031.

COATS.—We are offering for early sales 5,000 coats, including the wonderful $10 plush coats, nutria trimming on collar, cuffs, and bottom; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Flapper and undergraduate coats; velours, broadcloths, velvets, corduroys; high-grade merchandise; reasonably priced. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 596.

COATS.—On account of immediate removal to our new quarters 400 suits to close out at $5; 300 coats at $5. Triangle Coat Co., 13-15 West 20th St.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloth, and mixtures to close out; sacrifice prices. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

CLOTHS.—All kinds for the cloak trade at sacrifice prices; quick sales. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

COATS.—1,100; newest styles and fabrics; prices for December business. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, 2,000, plush, velour, mixtures, to close out at clean-up prices. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Big lot of ladies' cloth and plush coats; close out cheap. Fidelity Cloak Co., 125 West 17th.

COATS.—Children's coats, special prices, immediate delivery; sizes, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14. Lengass Bros., 71 West 23d.

COATS.—250 infants' and children's coats to close out; pile fabrics, cloth, and mixtures. J. & E. Silverman, 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobs for sale. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 26 West 17th St.

COATS.—Esquimette plush coats at your own prices; fur trimmed. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS AND DRESSES, big job lots, below cost. Jacob Cubert, 94 Clinton St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $6. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush, cloth, pile fabrics; immediate delivery. Slafkes & Toskar, 7 West 18th.

COATS.—Infants', children's plush coats. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 E. 11th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, 200 pieces, black, white, maize, flesh; reasonable prices. Telephone Orchard 7825.

DRESSES.—100 velvet dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500, to close out. Mdse. Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—500 serge and silk dresses to close out at a price. Madison Square 2352.

FASTENERS.—Snap spring fasteners, 1,000 great gross, 8-0, white; price $6.50 net. A. Abrahmer, 138 West 22d.

FIXTURES.—Millinery glass fixtures, cases; sacrificing. J. Brody, 446 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON SEAL.—Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Martimer Co., 8 West 29th St.

MUFFS AND SCARFS.—Plush muffs and throw scarfs; popular styles. Frankel, 56 West 24th St.

PAISLEY VOILES and linings, all shades; immediate delivery. Nestor Mills. Spring 2514.

PIECE GOODS.—Exchange, velours, broadcloths, poplins, cheviots, pile fabrics, velveteens, sanetians, manufacturers' surpluses, immediate deliveries; act quick. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Madison Square.

PLUSHES for sale; reasonable. Greeley 4377.

SATIN.—100 pieces satin striped tub silk, 75c. yard; 50 pieces plain white; 15 pieces black tub silk, 60c. yard. Address Box F 258 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 820 5th Av.

STOCK.—Our entire stock to be closed out; very cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

SUITS.—About 75, in ladies' and misses'; assorted materials; to close out; cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SUITS.—100; most of them fur trimmed; will sacrifice. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

VELOURS.—544 navy and brown, 5 pieces. Farragut 3646.

VELVETEEN.—Twill-back, 24-inch, at 80c, regular. Simpson Bros., 39 W. 32d.

WAISTS.—Immediate delivery, $3.75 to $7.50. Citron Bros. Gram. 2000.

SCHOONER ROB ROY LOST.

Captain and Crew of American Craft Land in Morocco.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Captain and crew of the American schooner Rob Roy have arrived at Mogador, Morocco, in a motor boat. The Rob Roy ran into a gale on Nov. 18 while bound from Alicante, Spain, for Havana. Buffeted by the high waves and leaking, the schooner was abandoned on Nov. 20, ninety miles northeast of Madeira. She was then in a sinking condition.

The Rob Roy was a four-masted schooner of 786 tons. She was owned in Philadelphia, and was built at Camden, N. J., in 1890. The Rob Roy sailed from New York on Aug. 20 for Lisbon on her previous voyage.

CANADA TO RUN STEAMERS.

Government-Owned Ships Will Ply Between Coasts via Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 26.—An Order in Council has been issued for the construction of two steamers in British Columbia to be placed in the trade between Canadian Atlantic and British Columbian ports via the Panama Canal. The contracts will be let immediately by the Department of Railways. This is the first time the Canadian Government has entered the commercial water transportation business.

For some time business interests have been urging that a customs officer be located at New York to facilitate trade via the Panama Canal to British Columbia. Objection to this policy was taken on the ground that it would divert business to American transportation systems. The solution is found in the establishment of a direct Government-owned service between the Atlantic and Pacific ports.

BLOW-UP AT ROCKEFELLER'S

Boiler Explosion Wrecks His New Greenhouse at Pocantico Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A new greenhouse on John D. Rockefeller's estate was wrecked last night when the boiler blew up. The explosion broke all the glass and destroyed hundreds of rare plants. The watchman had a narrow escape from death. Workmen yesterday, in repairing the boiler, left a valve open, and the watchman did not discover the omission. He had just left the boiler and gone upstairs when it blew up.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is still at Pocantico Hills, and not at Lakewood, as has been reported, was aroused from his slumbers, but when he learned what had happened and that no one had been injured, he went back to bed. Today he attended church at Pocantico Hills, as usual.

POPULATION BY STATES.

New York Still Leads Union, with 10,366,778—Pennsylvania Has 8,591,029.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Population estimates of each of the States of the Union for Jan. 1, 1917, as determined by the Bureau of the Census, which based its calculations upon the increase as shown by the Federal censuses of 1900 and 1910, have just been announced as follows:

Continental United States	102,828,309
Alabama	2,348,273
Arizona	259,066
Arkansas	1,753,033
California	2,986,843
Colorado	975,190
Connecticut	1,254,926
Delaware	214,270
District of Columbia	386,931
Florida	904,539
Georgia	2,875,953
Idaho	436,381
Illinois	6,193,626
Indiana	2,926,154
Iowa	2,224,771
Kansas	1,840,707
Kentucky	2,386,866
Louisiana	1,843,042
Maine	774,914
Maryland	1,368,249
Massachusetts	3,747,564
Michigan	3,074,560
Minnesota	2,296,024
Mississippi	1,964,122
Missouri	3,420,143
Montana	466,214
Nebraska	1,277,750
Nevada	108,736
New Hampshire	443,467
New Jersey	2,981,105
New Mexico	418,963
New York	10,366,778
North Carolina	2,418,559
North Dakota	752,260
Ohio	5,181,220
Oklahoma	2,245,968
Oregon	848,866
Pennsylvania	8,591,029
Rhode Island	620,090
South Carolina	1,634,340
South Dakota	707,740
Tennessee	2,296,316
Texas	4,472,494
Utah	432,374
Vermont	364,322
Virginia	2,202,522
Washington	1,565,310
West Virginia	1,399,320
Wisconsin	2,513,758
Wyoming	182,284

OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.

Alaska	64,873
Guam	*12,806
Hawaii	217,900
Panama Canal Zone	†31,048
Philippine Islands	8,879,909
Porto Rico	1,223,981
Samoa	*7,426
Total United States	‡118,809,285

*Enumeration by Governor, 1916.
†Police census, 1916.
‡Includes 45,123 persons in military and naval service stationed abroad.

CITY GIVES $13,902,629.75.

Annual Aid to Private Institutions Shown in First Complete Report.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein yesterday sent to Mayor Mitchel the first complete report ever made of city aid to private institutions. He finds the city is now paying annually approximately $13,902,629.73 to private institutions, and this money is divided as follows: Exemption from taxes, (at 1915 rate,) $7,218,357.10; direct contributions for educational purposes, $617,132.52; direct contribution for maintenance, $5,303,114.04; liens canceled, (annual average,) $103,190.37, and the estimated exemption from water rates, $657,795.70.

The report of properties exempt from taxes does not include the libraries, Museum of Art, the Aquarium, the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, and other quasi-public institutions. Property exempt from taxation, and valued at $268,049,925, is owned by forty-two religious denominations. Thirteen religious bodies possess $1,000,000 or more exempt property in New York City. The list follows:

Roman Catholic	$103,067,193
Protestant Episcopal	60,108,333
Hebrew	25,721,250
Presbyterian	20,676,800
Methodist Episcopal	11,407,400
Reformed Dutch	9,279,200
Baptist	7,380,650
Lutheran	6,597,350
Congregational	4,154,775
Unitarian	1,950,575
Christian Science	1,562,000
Universalist	1,006,000
Ethical Culture	1,000,000

These bodies participate in the distribution of moneys for maintenance and education as follows:

Roman Catholic	$3,378,680.02
Hebrew	225,017.24
Protestant Episcopal	65,001.90
Methodist Episcopal	17,094.13
Salvation Army	2,766.90
Lutheran, miscellaneous	5,614.74
Union Protestant	255,623.41
Nonsectarian	1,207,447.62
Total	$5,923,246.56

The city up to January of this year has lost $722,332.61 in the cancellation of water rents and taxes under the law passed in 1909 authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to cancel the rates of such institutions deemed to be exempt under the law.

FLIES FROM NEW HAVEN.

Lieut. Alexander Blair Thaw Makes Return Trip in 55 Minutes.

Lieutenant Alexander Blair Thaw, of the Aero Corps of the National Guard, got back to the Hempstead Plains Aviation Field, Garden City, from the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven at 3:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When he brought his machine to a landing those on the field crowded about to ask him how he had fared on the trip. His first remark as he climbed down from his seat was: "That was some grand little contest."

Thaw said he had made the return trip without trouble. He steered by compass and the only discomfort he suffered both coming and going was from the freezing wind encountered at an altitude of 6,000 feet. He left New Haven at 2:30 o'clock and made the voyage of fifty-eight miles at less than a mile a minute.

Sergeant Chuteau C. Johnson, a member of the American Aero Squadron of the French Army, accompanied Lieutenant Thaw to New Haven and both had cheeks frozen. They landed about half a mile from the football field. The Sergeant came back by motor cycle.

Lieutenant William Thaw had intended to fly to New Haven. He went up in his aeroplane with Teddy Lyons, his mechanic, but after circling around for several minutes he came down at Hicksville and motored from there to New Haven. He alighted because he was not familiar with the Government type of machine he was using.

ARRESTED FOR OLD MURDER.

"Dopey Benny" Fein Accused of Killing City Employe.

After nearly three years "Dopey Benny" Fein, a gangster of more than usual note, was arrested yesterday in connection with the murder of Frederick Strauss, Clerk of the City Court, who was shot and killed in front of Arlington Hall on the night of Jan. 9, 1914. Fein protested his innocence, but was locked up after Captain Carey of the Homicide Squad and Assistant District Attorney Joyce had questioned him at length in Police Headquarters.

It was said that members of Fein's gang had confessed, and implicated their leader, who was arrested by Detectives Miller and Martin in Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. Fein's home is at 76 Varet Street, Brooklyn.

At the time of Strauss's death the shooting was put down to one of the usual gang fights, and no attempt was made to connect "Dopey Benny" with it, although all gangdom talked of his band as the slayers. Strauss was passing the hall when he was shot. Within the annual ball of the Tony Dyke and Harry Lenny Association was going on, and "Red" Pissani, one of their followers, was walking near Strauss. It is supposed to have been at him that the gangsters shot from across the street, but he escaped and Strauss was hit.

$800,000 FOR WAR RELIEF.

Collections Reported to German-American Alliance Committee.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.—The Executive Committee of the German-American National Alliance, consisting of the officers of the national body and Presidents of State Alliances, met here today in three sessions. John Tjarks of Baltimore, Treasurer of the War Relief Fund, reported $800,000 contributed for relief of war sufferers.

A Literary Defense Committee, to counteract mistaken ideas about the aims and purposes of the alliance, was organized, with George Seibel of Pittsburgh as Chairman.

The next convention will be held in Milwaukee, Nov. 29 to Dec. 1, 1917.

MRS. SANGER DEFIES COURT.

Will Forfeit Bond Rather Than Appear for Trial.

Mrs. Margaret H. Sanger, birth control advocate, announced last night that she did not intend to appear in court today to answer the charge of distributing literature on the subject contrary to law. She declared that the reason for her nonappearance, which will forfeit to the city her bail bond put up by herself, was that Justice McInerney, the Justice of Special Sessions before whom her trial comes, "has a personal animosity against birth control."

Mrs. Sanger was arrested on Nov. 15 at her clinic at 46 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, and, waiving examination before Magistrate Walsh, was held for Special Sessions. Jonah J. Goldstein, her counsel, has made every effort to have the trial of the case changed to the County Court, but so far without success.

WILL BUILD $500,000 MILL.

Maryland Paper Concern Expanding —Tobacco Booms Watertown, Wis.

ELKTON, Md., Nov. 26.—The Jessup & Moore Paper Company, which operates the Radnor Pulp Works here, announced today that it would erect a bleach mill at a cost of $500,000.

Tobacco Booms Watertown, Wis.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 26.—A substantial addition to the payrolls of this city and the employment of 150 additional men and women in the tobacco industry have been announced by the Ligget & Myers Tobacco Company. Already the warehouses of the company have been renovated and more than forty women have been put to work stripping leaf tobacco.

Auction Sales

Coat Buyers

who called in response to our removal notice advertisement have had wonderful success with purchases made from our stock.

Many telegrams and long distance calls were received by us for more coats.

You will do the same by calling at once

4000 Coats

Must be sold before moving

to 15 East 36th St., December 15th.

Lindenman, Gross & Hindes

150 West 22nd St.

VALUABLE FIXTURES AT AUCTION

Comprising all Up-to-date Fixtures contained in entire building formerly occupied by Messrs. Brueck & Wilson, 106 Fifth Av.

FIXTURES

Comprise in Part About

250 Hardwood Stock Counters, PARTITIONS, SHELVING, ETC.

Also All the Elegant

OFFICE FIXTURES

including Typewriters, Desks, Safes, etc.

A. SCHAAP & SONS

Will Sell the Above To-morrow, Tuesday, Nov. 28th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at

106 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.

For further information tel. Auctioneer's Office, Franklin 42—43.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 18 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4209.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHAN

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
4% Gold Bonds
DUE MAY 1, 1931

Secured by direct mortgage lien on over 1,000 miles of road. Now assumed by the New York Central Railroad Co.

96¼ and Interest
To net 4.35%

Special circular on application.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Investments For Surplus Funds of Corporations

If your company is accumulating a surplus beyond its reasonable business requirements, we suggest that you consider investing in various security issues of a conservative character. We shall be glad to bring to your attention a list of carefully selected issues, all of which are selling at prices to yield a liberal return, have a good market, and are based, in our judgment, on sound security values.

Send for Pamphlet No. 1587
"Investments for Corporations."

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

City of
Montreal
5% Bonds
Due 1st November, 1956
Principal and interest payable in gold in New York

Montreal is the largest and wealthiest city in Canada, and the principal commercial, financial, and manufacturing center in the Dominion.

Price: 99¼ and interest
Yielding about 5.05%

Write for Circular A-47.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Legal
for Savings Banks
in New York State

Municipal Issues
Yielding 3.75% to 4.25%

Railroad Issues
Yielding 4.41% to 4.55%

Particulars on Request
Our List A G-74

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

TAX EXEMPT

We own and offer bonds of the following cities and corporations, all of them tax exempt for their entire term in New York State.

*New York City
*City of Troy, N. Y.
*Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
New York Central R. R.
*Chgo., Milw. & St. Paul
New York Railways Co.

*Legal investment for New York Trust Funds. Full particulars upon request.

Yield 3.85% to 5.85%

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Hackensack Water 4s
N. Y. & Long Branch 4s
West Jersey & Sea Shore 4s
United N. J. R. R. & Canal 4s
United Elec. Co. of N. J. 4s
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6037. 13 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Free use was made last week of bearish rumors, including a report that the United States had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, and these accentuated the effect exerted upon prices by a considerable volume of liquidation and of short selling. The rumor regarding our relations with Germany was quickly disproved, and other adverse reports were discredited. That proved the turning point in the market. Reassured by the disproof of a false rumor the public again bought more confidently, and many traders who had been selling short, covered. Many others resumed their operations on the long side with new courage. The close of the week found prices advancing again after having undergone a smart decline, but they had not regained all of the ground which they lost.

Surface conditions rather than fundamental factors accounted for the week's movement on the Stock Exchange. Some speculating groups had overbought, and many relatively weak traders had taken stocks over from stronger hands, and the market thus found itself in a condition which temporarily favored the activities of the bears. Yet all the while fundamental conditions were favorable, and in due course they reasserted themselves. A short-lived flurry in money helped to depress prices, but the news of a new gold import movement and the return of call money to below 2 per cent. put the money market again on the side of the market optimists.

One of the striking items in last week's news was the announcement by the United States Steel Corporation of another 10 per cent. wage increase, the third to be made effective this year. That is as good a proof as one could ask of prosperity. The Steel Corporation could not, if it would, advance wages to this extraordinary extent were it not itself very prosperous, for employers must first get money before they can pay it out. This further wage increase, however, means more than that the Steel Corporation has been very prosperous this year. It means that its management is convinced that it will continue to be very prosperous for an indefinite time to come. And so does all the evidence at hand go to show. That is true of American business as a whole, and it is the fundamental explanation of the confidence which the public has been showing in securities.

It is also the fundamental explanation of the willingness which the country is showing to go further in the direction of financing the requirements of the European Governments, which are buying with so free a hand in the American markets. As the country grows more conscious of its financial power, which has been greatly increased by the extraordinary profits which have come to it during the past two years, it feels warranted in extending a larger share of financial support to the customers who have contributed so much to those profits. We are becoming accustomed to the work of a creditor nation.

No doubt it would be simpler to take the trade and bother about nothing more, just as it would be simpler to accept prosperity and ignore the problems to which prosperity gives rise; but we cannot. Wage demands and other labor requirements, transportation problems and the like are vexatious, no doubt, but they are inseparably connected with the expansion of trade and with the greater profits which come from such expansion. We cannot have one without the other any more than we can have one side of a coin without the other. They belong together in the providential scheme of counterpoises. Likewise we cannot have foreign trade in unlimited and unfailing amount if we shut off our foreign customers from access to our banking resources. We have a right to do that if we will, but we cannot do it without paying for it in terms of trade foregone.

There seems to be a disposition even in certain official quarters to look longingly at the gold of the world and to wish for all of it that we can possibly get. Thanks to the extraordinary conditions which prevail in the world's trade as a result of the war the amount which we can command, if we insist upon it, is very great indeed. We have already gotten it by hundreds of millions, and no doubt hundreds of millions more can be had if have it we must. A new import movement is expected to begin today, which may extend to another $50,000,000, and there are many times that sum in the gold fund from which this is to be drawn. Do we need it? Do we really want it?

Bank reserves are abundant, and that despite the fact that a very large amount of gold is being made to play the menial part of mere till money, a low estate for gold. We do not need all we already have, let alone further huge amounts of the metal. We do not need it, but do we want it? More gold can have little other effect than to put prices, which are already so high, still higher. That would hardly be serving a useful purpose, inasmuch as it would accentuate further the disadvantage in which those with fixed incomes already find themselves, and would increase the extent of the readjustments which will be necessitated when the turn in conditions comes. Merely to refrain from bringing in more gold will not keep prices down, but every gold import adding to an already redundant supply of the metal increases the forces of inflation. This is one of the very practical reasons which prompt the country to act as banker as well as merchant for our foreign customers.

Among the problems which have come with prosperity the controversy between the railroads and their men, checked rather than composed by the passage of the eight-hour-day law, presents itself as seemingly, if not really, one of the most vexatious. The first of the decisions in the injunction suits brought by the railroads was rendered last week, with the avowed purpose of expediting the appeal to the Supreme Court. The court expressed doubt that the act could be sustained, but a decision so rendered was admittedly in no way conclusive. The legal standing of the act is yet to be determined.

Meanwhile there is an unfortunate amount of talk about this being a fight between capital and labor. Neither capital nor labor should encourage that talk. The men operating the railroads are endeavoring to get higher wages. They should get them if they are entitled to it, and they are much more entitled to the increase now than they were when they first formulated their demands. Since then their real wages have declined, inasmuch as each dollar they earn buys less today than it did six months or a year ago. Also the railroads are making more than they made a year ago. It ought to be possible for both employer and employe to discuss the matter dispassionately. Any step on the part of capital which would make what is in effect a mere demand for increased pay take on the form of anything worthy of the name of a fight between capital and labor would be shortsighted in the extreme.

DULLNESS ON THE BOURSE.

Budget Commission Favors Many Increases of Financial Taxes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Bourse closed dull after a week marked by further realization in war stocks, except chemical and shipbuilding shares. The technical position of the market was improved by the reduction of the heavy speculative positions created in war issues, but prospects of increased taxation and military uncertainties in the Rumanian field have the effect of momentarily discouraging repurchases. The war loan closed firm at 87.85. Coppers moved in sympathy with the New York and London quotations, losing a large proportion of last week's gains. Rumanian oils were weak.

The State has appointed a food controller who will restrict the consumption of meat, pastry, sugar, and petrol from Jan. 1. The Budget Commission recommends the following fiscal changes for 1917: Double taxation on clubs, billiards, game preserves, and horse vehicle lines; increased taxation on dogs, coupons, alcoholic beverages, and tobacco; raising of the income tax from 2 to 5 per cent., and an increase in the domestic postage rate from 10 to 15 centimes. It is estimated that, if these proposals are adopted, revenues from the sources named will be augmented by 600,000,000 francs. The proposals require Governmental sanction, but it is anticipated that they will be approved.

Gold reserves in the vaults of the Bank of France total 3,957,016,577 francs, and gold held abroad amounts to 1,079,072,906 francs. War finance now stands at 6,500,000,000 francs. Loans to foreign Governments total 1,635,000,000 francs.

LONDON BUYS WAR STOCKS.

Marked Speculative Movement—Investment Market Is Reactionary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The fall of Monastir failed to make a deep impression on the markets owing to the fact that the Rumanian situation remains discouraging, while sentiment at the end of the week was affected by hospital ship disasters. Peace suggestions from your side aroused widespread interest, but it is believed that they will receive no encouragement in responsible quarters. The Ministers will tour the country during the next Parliamentary recess in order to neutralize the pacifist propaganda carried on by certain peace advocates in this country, and perhaps will defend themselves against recent insistent newspaper attacks.

The war loan and consols closed above the lowest prices touched, but the investment markets were generally reactionary.

The chief feature of the week was the persistent buying of the shares of war manufacturing companies, indicating that the public is speculating on the probability that the war will be prolonged. The death of Francis Joseph is not expected to modify Austrian policy.

Estimates made in good quarters place the probable yield from the excess profits duty at £150,000,000, which is a big improvement over the Chancellor's estimate of £86,000,000.

The name of the new food controller has not yet been announced, but the Government is proceeding vigorously with plans to promote economy among all classes in the consumption of food.

This was another stringent week in the money market, and all available funds were easily employed, due partly to the continued strong demand for short-term war securities. The discount market was steadier, but rates were not influenced by larger offers of mercantile bills, as neutral inquiry is still fairly substantial in volume. The rise of money rates in New York is not considered an important factor in the situation at present.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 20	3½	2¼	3½	2½	3½		
Nov. 21	3	2¼	2¾	2¾			
Nov. 22	3	2¾	3	3			
Nov. 23	4½	3	3½	3¾			
Nov. 24	4	1¾	1¾	4			
Nov. 25	3	3	3	3			
Week's range—							
High			.5	4			
Low			1¾	2½			
Same week last year—							
High			.2	1¾			
Low			1¾	1¾			
Year's range to date—							
High			.6	5			
Low			1½	1¾			
Same period last year—							
High			.3	2¾			
Low			1½	1¾			
Nov. 20					3¼@3½	3½	3½
Nov. 21					3¼@3½	3¼@3½	3½@3¾
Nov. 22					3¼@3½	3½	3½@3¾
Nov. 23					3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3¾@3¾
Nov. 24					3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3¾@3¾
Nov. 25					3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3¾@3¾
Week's range—							
High					3¾	3¾	3¾
Low					3¼	3½	3½
Same week last year—							
High					2¼	3	3
Low					2¼	2½	2¾
Year's range to date—							
High					4¼	4½	5
Low					2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—							
High					4	4¼	4¼
Low					2¼	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 20	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 21	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 22	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 23	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 24	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 25	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c

*Premium †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	Discounts. Short. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Nov. 20	4¼	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c
Nov. 21	4¼	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c
Nov. 22	4¼	4⅞@5⅛	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c
Nov. 23	4¼	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c
Nov. 24	4¼	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c
Nov. 25	4¼	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Treas. Bills.	Rentes. Paris.
Nov. 20	56½	97⅝	61f 10c
Nov. 21	55⅝	95⅝	61f 10c
Nov. 22	55⅝	95⅝	61f 10c
Nov. 23	55⅝	95⅝	61f 10c
Nov. 24	55⅝	95⅞	61f 10c
Nov. 25	55⅝	95½	61f 10c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Nov. 20	34⅝d	72½c
Nov. 21	34½d	72½c
Nov. 22	34½d	72½c
Nov. 23	34⅛d	73½c
Nov. 24	34⅛d	73½c
Nov. 25	33⅞d	73½c

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 25, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$30,861,000	$1,039,364,000
Same period last year	24,244,500	827,143,200
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	89.08 88.97	89.17 86.19
Same period a year ago	87.62 87.36	87.62 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	85½	85	85	11
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s. Series A	86½	85	86½	36
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s. Series B	86	85	85	2
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	87½	87¾	87¾	26
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	107½	101	107	119
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103¾	102¾	102¾	18
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅜	96	97⅜	8
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104½	103¾	104½	32
Am. Ice Securities 6s	88	88	88	5
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	122¾	116⅜	121	401½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¾	91	91½	507
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	109⅝	106⅛	107⅛	685
Am. Thread 4s	99½	99	99⅛	8
Am. Tobacco 6s	120	120	120	2
Am. Tobacco 4s	83¾	82¾	82¾	1
Am. Writing Pap. 5s	92¼	90¼	90¼	318
Ann Arbor 4s	70¼	68¾	70¼	8
Armour & Co. 4½s	95	93⅞	95	101
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	95	94⅜	94⅞	129
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s. sta.	86½	86½	86½	70½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s. sta., reg.	85½	85½	85½	20
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s, '55	105½	105	105	6
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s, '60	105½	104½	105	76
A., T. & S.F.W.S.L.4s	92⅜	92½	92⅜	50
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101	100½	101	29
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	94	94	94	35
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	23
A.C.L.L. & N. col. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87½	68
A. & C.A.L.5s, Ser.B.	103⅞	102¾	103½	6
At. & Dan. 4s	82	82	82	1
At., K. & Nor. 5s	110	108½	110	6
B. & O.PR.LIEN 3½s	94¼	94⅛	94¼	48
Balt. & Ohio pr. lien 3½s, reg.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	1
B. & O. gold 4s	92¼	92	92	81½
B. & O. g. 4s, reg.	90⅛	90¼	90⅛	2
B. & O. con. 4½s	96¼	95⅞	96	117½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92⅛	91⅞	92	7
B. & O. ref. 5s	101¼	101	101½	121
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88	87⅝	87⅝	47
Beth. Steel ref. 8s	102½	102½	102⅝	28
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103½	103½	14
Braden Copper 6s	99⅜	98⅞	99⅜	101
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	90½	90	90½	17
B'klyn R. T. 5s	101⅞	100¾	100¾	145
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	101	100¾	101	17
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s	77¼	77⅛	77¼	3
B'klyn Union G. 5s	107	107	107	10
B'klyn U. E. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Bush. Term. B. 5s	89¾	89	89¾	5
CAL.GAS & ELEC.5s	100	99¾	100	49
Carthage & Adir. 4s	89	89	89	2
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Cent. of Ga. 5s	108½	108½	108½	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Central Leather 5s	103¼	103	103	120
Cent. N. Eng. 4s	83	81½	83	4
Cent. of N. J. gen.5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	5
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	91	90⅝	90⅞	89½
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	91	90½	91	10
Ches. & O. con. 5s	106½	106½	106½	3
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	561
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	66
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93	92	93	49
C. & O. Coal River 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	8
Chi. & Alton 3½s	55	54⅞	54⅞	9
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94	94	94¼	53
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	90¼	89⅝	90⅛	273
C., B & Q. jt. 4s, r.	99¼	98¾	98¾	31
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	97	96⅞	97	3
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	3
C.,B.& Q.,Neb.Ext.4s	98½	98½	98⅜	5
C. & E. Ill. gen 5s	90½	90½	90½	2
C. & E. Ill. g.,3s,tr. r.	91	91	91	2
C. & E. Ill. g. 5s, U.S. Mtg. & Tr. ctfs.	91	91	91	25
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	36½	36½	36½	2
C. & E. I. ref. 4s, tr. r.	32	32	32	10
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	73	74⅜	74½	104
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	115	115	115	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	20
C.,M. & St.P. ref. 4½s	96	95¾	95¾	4
C. M. & St. P. 4s	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝	23
C., M. & St. P. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	60
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	102½	102⅜	102⅝	14
C., M. & St. P. & S. St. L. 3½s, Series B	81	81	81	1
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	106¼	105	105	31
C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	99
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103½	103¼	103½	20
C. M. & P. Sd 4s	92	92	92	2
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95½	95	95	26
C. & N. W. g. 4s, stpd.	95	95	95	10
C. & N. W. deb.5s, '21	101	100	100	5
C. & N. W. g. 3½s	83¼	82½	83¼	12
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	4
C. & N. W. St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	108	108	108	5
Chi. Rys. 5s	97⅛	97	97⅛	19
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	88⅛	88	88	109
C.,R.I. & P. g. 4s, reg.	86	86	86	22
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	79	70½	78¾	1497
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, tr. rects., sta.	77½	70½	77½	653
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, tr. rects., doub. sta.	71¼	69½	71¼	48
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	79¾	78½	79¾	588
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series P.	98	98	98	1
Chi., St.P.& M.1st 6s	118	118	118	6
Chi. Un. Station 4½s	100½	100¾	100¾	43
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	108	108	108	3
Chile Copper 7s	154	141	149	219014
Chile Copper 7s, reg.	144	144	144	7
C.,C.C.& St.L.gen.4s	80¾	80½	80¾	23
C., W. & M 4s	80	79	79	31
Clev. Short Line 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	7
Col. Industrial 5s	79½	78¾	79	22
Col. Midland 4s	17¾	17¾	17¾	45
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	17¾	17½	17¾	27
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	94	93¾	93¾	9
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	85¼	84¾	85	61
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	87½	87¼	87½	6
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	125¼	125	125	16½
Con. Gas Balt. cv. 5s	108½	107	108	346
Cub.-A. S. col. tr. 5s	102½	102¼	102¾	4
Cumberland Tel. 5s	101¼	101	101	12
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	99	98¾	98¾	34
D. & R. G., con. 4s	82	81½	81¾	87½
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	89	89	89	2
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	71	70	70	83½
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	104¾	103¼	103¼	8
Detroit City Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	4
Detroit United 4½s	84	83¾	83¾	69
Dist. Securities 5s	73⅝	71½	73¼	106
E.T.VA.&GA.cons.5s	107	106¾	107	8
Erie consol. 7s	109	109	109	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	68½	68	68	36
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	72	72	72	22
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	85½	85¼	85½	162
Erie consol. 4s	85	84¼	84¼	121
Erie gen. 4s	74	74	74¾	71
Erie Pa. col. 4s	90	90	90	2
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	95¼	95	95¼	12
GEN. ELEC. 3½s	80½	80½	80½	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	107	106¾	107	11
Georgia Midland 3s	60	60	60	55
Ga. & Ala. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A	117	110	112	42
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A. stamped	115	110	112	94
Great Falls Power 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	11
Green Bay deb. A	74	74	74	2
Green Bay deb. B	14	14	14½	49
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100¼	100	100¼	11
Gt. Falls Power 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
HARLEM-PORT. 4s	91½	91½	91½	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	2
H. & Tex. C. 1st 5s	107¼	106¾	106¾	9
H., E. & W. Tex. 5s	101	101	101	9
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71½	70⅜	71½	290½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26½	26	26½	19
ILL. CENT. ext. 3½s	85½	85½	85½	2
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	87½	87½	87½	89
Ill. Central ref. 4s	92	91⅝	92	64
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	102¼	102	102½	39
Ill. C. S. Div. 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
Ill. C. West. Line 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	5
Ill. C. W. L. 4s, reg.	92	92	92	6
Ill. C., Cairo Div. 4s	93½	93½	93½	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	95½	95¼	95¾	600
Indiana Steel 5s	104	103½	104	20
Interboro R. T. 5s	99½	98¾	99½	305
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73	72¾	72½	65
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	79¾	79½	79¾	6
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	100	100	100	12
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	97	96¾	96¾	306
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	100	100	100	5
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	29
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99½	99½	99½	21
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	60	60	60	9
KANSAS CITY, Ft. S. & M. 4s	79	78⅞	79	29
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	111	110⅜	111	17
Kan. City Gas 5s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	4
Kansas City So. 5s	91¼	91	91¼	7
Kan. City Term. 4s	88½	88¼	88½	37
Kings Co. El. 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	6
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	5
Knox. & Ohio 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	3
LAKE E. & W.1st 5s	100	99¾	100	8
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	101¼	101¾	21
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	101½	101	101	16
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	108¾	104	107¼	1025
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	86	86	86	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96¼	96¼	96¼	22
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	96	95¾	95⅞	49
L. Val. of Penn. 4s	89	89	89	1
L. Val. of N. Y. 4½s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	10
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	101	101	101	1
Leh. Val. con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Lex. & East. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
Lex.Av. & Pav.Fy.5s	103	102⅞	102⅞	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	127½	127¼	127½	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	103	102¼	102¼	53
Long Isl. ref. 4s	89¼	89	89¼	7
Lorillard 7s	127½	126½	126½	18
Lorillard 5s	102¾	101¼	101¾	35
Louisiana & Ark. 6s	94½	94½	94½	3
Lou., Cin. & L. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95⅞	95⅝	95¾	52
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	106	106	106	6
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	102	102	102	5
L. & N. P. & M. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
MANHAT. CON. 4s	92	92	92	2
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex	93¾	92½	92½	7
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	89	88	88	5
Mil. Gas 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	3
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	94½	92½	94½	20
Minn. & St. L. con.5s	90	90	90	3
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	62	61¼	62	40
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	10
Mo., K. & O. 1st 5s	80	80	80	6
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78½	78½	78½	7
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	51	49½	51	253
Mo.,K.& T.1st & ref.4s	64	64	64	20
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	43	43	43	4
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42½	42	42½	8
Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	40	40	40	5
Mo. P. 5s, '17. col. tr.	106½	106½	106½	1
Mo. P. 5s, 1917, col. tr., dou. sta.	101	101	101	26
Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s	82	82	82	4
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	7
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	57½	57½	57½	2
Mo. Pac. cv.5s,t.r.sta.	55	55	55	6
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	68¾	67¾	67¾	488
Mont. Power 5s	100	99⅜	99⅜	44
Morris & Co.s. f. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	15
NASSAU ELEC. 4s	74	74	74	1
National Tube 5s	102¼	101¾	101¾	51
Nat. Enam. & Stg. 5s	101	100	101	18
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s	106½	105¾	106	39
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	93½	92¾	92¾	78
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114	113⅝	113⅞	305
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	86	86	86	7
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, reg.	85¾	83¾	83¾	3
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	96	95⅝	95⅝	150
N.Y.C. con. 4s, Ser.A	86⅝	86¼	86¼	60
N. Y.,C. & St.L.1st 4s	94⅞	94¼	94¼	6
N.Y.,C. & St.L.deb.4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	10
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	99¼	99	99¼	12
N. Y. Dock 4s	73½	73½	73½	3
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	105½	105½	105⅝	14
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P. 4s	90½	86	85½	14
N.Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. noncv. d. 3½s, 1954	68	68	68	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, 1956	77½	77½	77½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	112¾	112	112¾	12

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 25, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	9,027,659	198,648,066
Same period a year ago	2,094,534	158,803,034

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	101.51	98.10	101.51	80.91
Same period a year ago	91.65	90.12	94.13	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
69¼	Nov. 25	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	69¼	66½	69¼	+ 1¾	3,100
98½	Nov. 16	92½	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	..	..	98½	..	....
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	149¾	..	149¾	..	....
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	18	16¾	18	+ 2½	900
43	Apr. 28	30¾	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	35	33	35	+ 1	500
77	Nov. 3	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber ($50)	74½	70	71	− 8	3,400
26½	Jan. 7	11¼	Aug. 30	Alaska G. M. ($10)	13	12¼	12¾	− ¼	7,500
10¾	Jan. 7	6¾	Oct. 9	Alaska J. G. M. ($25)	8½	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛	6,100
*250	Nov. 22	*250	Nov. 22	Albany & Sus.	250	250	250	..	9
38	Nov. 25	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	38	32½	37½	+ ⅝	98,700
92	Nov. 9	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	91½	89	91½	+ 1	13,000
102	Nov. 25	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	102	88	99¾	+11⅜	7,650
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	..	..	101¾	..	....
44	Oct. 23	38½	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note ($50)	42¾	42¾	42¾	− ⅛	100
53	July 15	51½	Oct. 27	Am. B. N. pf. ($50)	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	..	100
108½	Nov. 22	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	108½	102¾	106¼	+ 6¾	60,300
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	99¼	..	....
109⅜	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	109¼	107	107	− 2	350
209	Nov. 25	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	209	204	209	+ 4	1,000
68⅜	Sep. 29	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	66¼	62⅝	64	− 2¼	64,950
115⅝	Sep. 30	108½	July 17	Am. Can pf.	114⅜	113	113½	− ⅝	1,200
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	77⅞	72⅝	75½	+ 1⅞	120,100
119½	Mar. 11	115⅞	Aug. 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117⅞	116¾	117⅞	+ ⅞	600
..	..	..	..	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	....
35	Sep. 26	33	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	..	..	35	..	....
58⅛	Oct. 23	50¼	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅛	51	54	+ 1¼	5,200
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	101	100	101	+ 1	200
140¾	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	138	138	138	+ 1	100
20½	Oct. 17	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	18⅝	16¼	17	+ ⅛	25,550
79½	Oct. 23	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	79½	73½	77⅜	+ 3⅝	48,100
31½	Feb. 19	23	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	28⅜	27⅜	27⅞	− ⅝	4,000
27⅞	Nov. 10	17¾	July 14	Am. Linseed	22	21⅞	23	+ ⅝	10,600
62¾	Nov. 13	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	54½	51½	53⅝	+ ⅜	1,600
98¾	Nov. 9	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	95⅞	89¾	92¼	− 1⅞	57,350
109	Nov. 9	99¾	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	108⅝	108	108	− ⅝	1,200
12¾	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	9¼	9	9¼	− ⅛	400
50	Oct. 23	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	48⅝	48	48	− ⅛	500
123⅜	Nov. 21	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	123⅝	117	121½	+ 1½	358,000
118⅛	Oct. 21	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	117	115¼	117	− ¼	2,700
102	Nov. 18	81⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	101⅞	100½	101	− ⅝	1,000
97	Nov. 21	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	97	96	97	+ 1	2,400
149⅛	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	140½	140⅛	140¼	− 2⅞	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	108	..	....
72⅛	Nov. 21	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	72½	67¼	69	+ ⅛	20,700
125⅝	Oct. 23	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	120¼	117	119¼	+ 1⅝	14,700
123½	Oct. 24	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	122¾	..	....
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	65	..	....
134⅛	Sep. 29	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	132½	126⅞	128	− 2⅝	88,155
24	Nov. 25	1¾	Nov. 24	Am. Tel. & Tel., rts.	24	1¾	2¼	..	10,880
229¾	Nov. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	221½	219¾	220	− 1	900
113	Sep. 23	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	100¼	107⅝	109¼	+ ¼	700
58⅜	Nov. 3	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	54⅜	52½	54⅜	+ ⅜	10,800
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅜	98¼	98¼	+ ¼	650
76¼	Nov. 20	11	Jan. 8	Am. Wr. Paper pf.	76¼	64½	70⅜	− ¼	137,850
97⅞	Apr. 19	29⅜	July 10	Am. Z., L. & S. ($25)	65½	58⅝	60¾	− 4½	32,100
87	Nov. 1	59½	July 11	Am. Z.,L.&S. pf.($25)	83	80	80	− 3⅜	1,600
105⅜	Nov. 20	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda C. M. ($50)	105⅜	98⅛	101¼	− 3⅝	372,400
8	Jan. 4	2¼	Oct. 10	Assets Realization	..	..	3½	..	....
21	Oct. 31	21	Oct. 31	Asso. Dry Goods	..	..	21	..	....
70	Nov. 18	65	Oct. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.	70	70	70	..	100
49¾	Nov. 20	49¼	Nov. 20	Asso. Dry G. 2d pf.	49½	49½	49½	..	100
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	..	..	72	..	....
108⅞	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105⅞	104¼	104⅜	+ ¼	23,000
102	Feb. 23	98⅝	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100¼	100¼	..	1,750
18	Nov. 22	11⅜	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	18	12¼	17⅜	+ 5⅜	9,600
128	Nov. 22	106⅛	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	126	122½	124½	+ 3½	3,100
129⅛	Nov. 16	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	127	119⅝	123⅝	+ 1¾	34,200
73⅝	Nov. 10	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	72¾	70½	71	− 1¾	3,940
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	88⅝	82½	84½	− 2	57,600
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108¾	107	107⅝	+ ⅝	1,500
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	87	86	86¾	− ⅛	9,900
80	Jan. 15	72⅜	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	− ⅜	4,600
167	Nov. 20	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	167	161	162½	− 2¼	5,350
120	Nov. 18	117⅛	Nov. 15	Barrett Co. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅝	June 27	Batopilas M. ($20)	2	1¾	1⅞	− ⅛	800
700	Nov. 18	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	698	650	650	−50	1,480
186	Nov. 17	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	165	155	155	−13	50
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries	..	..	45	..	....
..	..	..	..	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83⅜	Nov. 23	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85	83⅜	84¾	+ ⅞	2,400
133¼	Oct. 28	126	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	133	..	....
76	Nov. 16	50¼	Jan. 10	Brown Shoe	..	..	76	..	....
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	101½	101¼	101½	+ ½	300
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	8½	7½	8½	− ½	2,100
100	July 20	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	97	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	86½	85⅝	86¾	+ ⅝	1,000
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	*107	..	....
121	Feb 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	110	..	....
81	Jan. 11	18	Nov. 23	Butterick Co.	20	18	18	− 3⅞	600
100¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Sup. ($10)	74	67¼	68½	− 2½	40,050
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	25⅝	23	24½	+ 1	16,800
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	55	51⅜	53¾	+ ¾	8,300
59	Oct. 28	58¼	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	59	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	178⅝	168	170¾	− 1⅝	8,40
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	89	86½	88	+ 1½	50
123	Nov. 10	40	Apr. 22	Central Leather	115½	110⅝	114½	+ ½	184,70
117½	Nov. 10	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	116½	115⅝	115⅝	− ⅞	70
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	295	..	....
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	150	150	150	..	6
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	68	66⅝	67½	− ½	18,90
71	Oct. 19	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛	100
21⅜	Nov. 16	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	32	..	....
32	Nov. 4	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	14½	14⅛	14¼	− ⅛	2,000
16	Nov. 4	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛	5,800
47½	Oct. 27	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	9½	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛	7,862
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	125½	125	125¼	+ ¼	1,80
136⅜	Jan. 5	124½	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	128	126½	127¼	− 1½	1,100
134⅜	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 13	Chi. & Northwestern	..	..	175	..	....
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	34⅞	32	34⅜	+ 1⅛	56,200
36⅜	Nov. 8	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	..	..	133	..	....
123	May 15	115¾	Sep. 1	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	87	80½	84¼	− 2⅝	877,600
133	Aug. 28	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	73⅝	66¾	70	− 3	79,000
39¼	Nov. 18	19⅜	July 14	Chile Copper ($50)	58	57	57	− ⅛	400
74	Nov. 18	46⅜	July 11	Chino Copper ($5)	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	− ⅝	100
62⅜	Oct. 27	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	83	..	....
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C. C. C. & St. L. pf	..	..	*45½	..	....
83	Oct. 19	83	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	73¼	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅛	1,10
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	112¼	112¼	112½	+ 2½	100
112½	Nov. 21	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	61⅞	55¾	59	− ½	77,40
63¾	Sep. 30	38¼	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	..	..	61	..	....
37	Oct. 27	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	..	..	51	..	....
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	51	..	....
57¾	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	49	45¼	48⅝	+ 4½	102,500
49	Nov. 25	30¾	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	49½	48½	49½	− ⅛	1,500
52⅜	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	129	126½	128	− ⅝	6,80
129⅜	Nov. 15	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.Bal.	137	135¼	136¾	− ¼	4,125
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	25	24	25	+ 1	900
28¼	Nov. 2	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. C. M. ($10)	..	..	*100¼	..	....
*100⅜	Nov. 1	*100¼	Nov. 1	Consol. Coal	102⅜	100	100¾	− 2⅜	5,800
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	..	..	113	..	....
113	Oct. 21	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	68	62	62	..	6,600
68	Nov. 21	54	June 28	Continent. Ins. ($25)	28½	22⅜	27¾	+ 4⅝	375,160
28½	Nov. 23	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	109⅝	105¼	108¾	+ 2⅞	21,900
109⅝	Nov. 22	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	50	50	50	+ 5	100
50	May 4	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	32	..	....
59	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	*34	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	..	..	....
99¼	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	123	120½	122¼	− 1	1,000
124½	Nov. 8	108¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	253	227	230	− ¾	1,275
269⅛	Sep. 26	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	..	..	109	..	....
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	73¾	70	70¾	− 1⅝	100,800
76⅜	Oct. 30	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	99½	98¼	99¼	+ ¾	6,650
100½	Oct. 28	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	..	..	..	..	....
97	Nov. 6	93½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	96	95	96	+ 1	700
98¼	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	152⅝	152	152	− ½	500
158	Oct. 1	149¼	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	238	238	238	+ 2	200
242	Nov. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	219	..	....
28¼	Oct. 25	8¾	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	4⅞	4½	4⅝	− ⅛	5,800
52½	Oct. 25	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛	141
149	Nov. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	*70	..	*70	..	....
..	..	..	..	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	120	..	....
121	Nov. 16	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	..	..	122	..	....
122	Oct. 31	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	46¾	41¼	46	+ 2⅞	23,400
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	24⅝	22½	23	− 1¼	6,700
29¼	Feb. 8	22½	Nov. 23	Dome Mines ($10)	80	75	75	− 5	1,400
119¾	Sep. 18	60	Nov. 17	Driggs-Seabury	..	..	75	..	....
7⅜	Nov. 6	4½	Mar. 28	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	14⅞	..	....
15⅞	Nov. 10	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	*80	..	....
*80	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	100	..	....
..	..	..	..	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*305	..	....
72	Sep. 25	58	Apr. 22	Elec. Storage Bat.	38¼	36⅜	37¼	..	38,700
48⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	53¼	51¾	51⅝	− ⅛	4,300
59½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	45½	42	42¼	..	2,200
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	..	..	*62½	..	....
..	..	..	..	Erie & Pitts. ($50)	..	..	..	..	....
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 18	FED. MIN. & SM.	25	23	23	..	500
67½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	49⅞	46⅝	48	− ¼	3,800
51¼	Oct. 19	41½	Nov. 16	GASTON, W. & W.	45¼	42	42	− 3	3,400
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	General Chemical	325	320	324	+ ½	300
116⅞	Nov. 4	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	116	116	116	− ⅝	100
187¼	Oct. 20	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	183¼	179	181	− 1	10,660
850	Oct. 25	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	..	..	810	..	....
128⅛	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	124¼	120	120¾	− 4⅜	1,700
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	72½	70	70⅝	− ⅛	21,500
116⅝	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114	114	114	− ⅛	100
120	Nov. 18	90	July 12	Granby Consol.	118	106¼	110½	− 4½	17,175
127½	Jan. 4	116½	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	118⅜	117¼	117⅝	− ⅝	24,400
50⅝	Jan. 3	33⅝	June 26	G.N.ofs.for ore prop.	47⅜	44¾	46¾	+ 1	117,150
56½	Nov. 20	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	56½	50½	54⅞	− ⅛	11,600
193	Nov. 16	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	181	150	180	+20	8,800
115	Nov. 23	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	115	105⅝	115	+ 9¼	400
190	Nov. 16	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	180	150	180	+15	6,000
96	Jan. 11	93	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
108⅝	July 24	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	185	..	....
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	117	..	....
..	..	..	..	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
135½	Oct. 7	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	133½	..	....
109⅞	Oct. 5	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	105¼	104½	104½	− ½	3,784
300	Apr. 11	250	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	250	..	....
74⅜	Nov. 18	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop. ($20)	74⅝	69	72	− 2½	172,800
21¼	Jan. 3	15⅜	July 29	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛	9,800
19	June 12	18⅜	June 12	Int.Con.Cor.,new sh.	..	..	19	..	....
77¼	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	74¾	74	74¾	− ¼	700
20½	Jan. 5	16½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	15½	..	....
80¾	Jan. 24	75	Oct. 27	Int.-Met. pf.	76	..	76	..	....
29⅝	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	25	20⅝	25¼	− ⅜	3,000
74	Jan. 5	38¼	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	55⅛	50	55	− 1½	5,000
124	Nov. 25	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	124	118	124	+ 6¼	3,700
122	Oct. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
85¼	Nov. 24	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	85½	79¾	83¼	+ 4⅜	1,300
112	Nov. 9	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	111¼	..	....
50⅞	Sep. 14	13⅝	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	48¼	45	47⅞	− 1¼	101,300
125⅝	Sep. 11	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	120⅞	116	118⅜	− 1⅝	97,400
56⅜	Jan. 17	39⅝	Aug. 22	Int.Nick.v.t.cfs.($25)	48⅜	45	46⅜	− 2⅛	59,200
111⅜	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v.t.cfs	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅝	100
75½	Nov. 10	9¼	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	70½	62¼	67¼	− 3⅞	77,100
107¼	Oct. 31	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	105½	102	104⅜	− ½	13,800
7¼	Nov. 1	2	July 3	Iowa Central	..	..	7	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	87	85¼	86½	− 1½	1,800
118	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110	110	110	− ½	200
75½	Nov. 3	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	75½	..	....
32½	Jan. 3	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	26⅞	25¾	26	+ ⅛	3,900
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	..	100
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	97¾	97¾	97¾	− ¼	100
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	112	..	....
85¼	Sep. 6	66	July 18	Kelly Sp. Tire ($25)	78¼	76	76½	− ½	8,200
101	Sep. 5	95⅝	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	98½	98½	98½	− ½	100
64¼	Nov. 20	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Cop., sh.	64½	56½	59¼	− 2½	504,280
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	4½	..	....
29	Mar. 27	20	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	125¾	Nov. 20	Kings Co. E. L. & P	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ 1¼	110
107	Nov. 17	64	May 5	LACK STEEL CO.	106½	100¼	105¼	+ ¾	127,600
118⅝	Nov. 10	103⅛	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	114	111⅞	112	− 1½	1,100
26½	Oct. 26	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	23½	23½	23½	..	100
55½	Nov. 2	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	51	49	49	− 1	1,200
56⅝	June 5	38¼	Nov. 23	Lee Rubber Tire	40¼	38½	39	− 1⅝	3,300
87½	Oct. 5	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley ($50).	84	80¾	81¾	− 1	7,500
365	Nov. 2	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	..	..	300	..	....
124	Nov. 1	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	123¼	123¼	123¼	+ ⅛	100
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island ($50)	..	..	24	..	....
24	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20½

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26	27
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	85	86
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	153	154
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	50	50½
Am L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	381	383
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	110½	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	76½	77
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	86¼	87
Am. Pub. Ut.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	72	74
Do pf.						
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9⅝	10
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	68½	69
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	24	27
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	87	92
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr.El. 1st & rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '33	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	70
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '49	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '51	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
Buff. Gen. E.					111½	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf.& N.F.El. L. & P.5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '33	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. L. 1st 5s, '42	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	..
Do db.5s,'28	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	84¼	85¼
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106⅝	107¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s,	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	2½	S	M. & S.	47	50
Do 5s, '99	1,750,000				98	100
Do 5s, 1923					103	105
Cities Service	17,218,380	½	M	Oct 1, 16	328	330
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Oct 1, 16	92¾	93
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s, '51	5,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102¼	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000				31	32
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	102	103
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	..
Com. Pr., R., & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	60¼	60¾
Do pf.	18,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	84	84½
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s,	13,380,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	93	94
C. T. of N. J.	13,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	74	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	13,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102¼	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cr't'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	100	101
Eliz. & Tren.					23	..
Do pf.					35	..
Do 5s, 1962					93	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	90	94½
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000				17½	18½
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	55	57
Fed. L. & T. 5s, '42	3,748,500	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
Do 6s, '22	1,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	88	90
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
G. & E., Bergen Co.					88	91
Do 5s, '49	1,486,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90¾	91
Do deb. 6s,	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	108	..
Hoboken Ferry 6s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101⅛	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Inter. Trac.					48	52
Do pf., 7%					..	90
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62½	64
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	..
Joplin & P. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93½
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44					98	99
Do 5s, '44					97	98½
K. C. P. & L.					43	45
Do pf.					69½	73
K. C. Rys. pf					69	72
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44					97½	98½
Do 1st 5s, '35					84½	87
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	105
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	105¼
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	86	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	90	..
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73½	76
Do con.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	103
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	85½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	80½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¾	..
N.Y. West'r L.G.M 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81½
N. Falls Pwr.					166	168
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	102¼	104½
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107¼	108¼
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	87
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	16½
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	57	62
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	103	104
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	100½	101
Do 1st ref.5s					97	98
N.T.Tr. 5s,'32	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O.& C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	53	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	½	Q	Jul 25, 16	86	86¼
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,16	91	92
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106
Do cn. 5s,'39	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¼	102½
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	50¾	51¾
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	78½	80
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 16	17½	20¼
Riverside Tr.					34	..
Do pf.						
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	85
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s, '52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
San. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	356,000	6	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	90
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Nov 15,16	90½	91½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	108
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98½
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	1	Q	Sep 15,16	16	16¼
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,850	1	Q	Sep 15,16	44	..
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	84	90
Sup.W.,L.& P.	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & D.	89	92
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	51	52
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92½
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94¼	..
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	84½	51
U. L. & Rys.	6,889,568	..	..	.....	49½	50
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	79	80
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)					33½	34
Do 4s, 1949	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	84½	85
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	69	70
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash., B. & A. 5s, '41	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83¼	84½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	80	82
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 16	81½	82¼
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	81½	82
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	18	19
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	69½	71½
W.St.G. & E.	3,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	32	38
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	93
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	57	59
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97	98¾

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	472	482
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	480	490
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 16	152	154
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	S	Oct 2, 16	600	615
Central	2,000,000	$66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	775	785
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Sep 30,16	700	710
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	110	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	548	550
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1600	1675
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30,16	255	262
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	†5	Q	Sep 30,16	485	487
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	140	150
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	640	660
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	138	141
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Sep 30,16	108	120
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	420	425
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,16	610	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	980	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	285	295
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	.....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	400	402
Transatlantic					130	135
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	413	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1005	..
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	452	458

*2% extra. ‡Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,16	150	155
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,16	297	300
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	115
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin'l'l($25)	10,000,000	1¼	S	July 5, 16	63	66
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	S	Jul 15, 16	525	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	858	865
Frank'n F. I.	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	75	83
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	270
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	595	605
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	350	375
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	175
Home Fire	6,000,000	12	S	J & J.	500	510
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	S	Sep 30,16	168	172
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	110	115
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	270	275
N. Surety rts					36	37½
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	90	97
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	355	375
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	155	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	155	..
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	..
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	75	100
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	650	690
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	555	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	245
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Bank of Cuba					183	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	165	175
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	400	..
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	139	145
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	.....	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	110
Chase Nat'l.		5	Q	Oct 2, 16	370	377
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	235
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	2	..	Oct 1, 16	114	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 16	397	403
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	185
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	525	532
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	185	195
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	310	325
Comm. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	194	196
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	340	..
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	70	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4300	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†10	Q	Oct 2, 16	1025	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	187	..
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	140	150
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	390	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	440	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	315	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	655	670
Harriman N.	300,000	..	..	.....	420	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	505	525
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	210	213
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	840	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	310	330
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	3	S	July 1, 16	335	345
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	265	280
Mech., B'k'n.					130	140
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 8, 16	300	304
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	290	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	190
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	325	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	215	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	400	415
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	725
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	270	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	220	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	575	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	400	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	123	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	120
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	150	158
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	400
West Side	200,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	.....	..	..

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% of First Security Co. ‡10% extra annually.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105	106
Do 4½s, '54	6,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	95½
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Do 5s, '65		..	..	.....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Ess. & H. G.					134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	981,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	..
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103½	..
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	95
Newark Gas.					95½	96½
Do 5s, '48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¾	..
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.		..	..	.....	129	..
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Wash. G.($20)	2,000,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	71	71½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	107

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Brass	15,000,000	$5	Q	Nov 15,16	422	428
Am. Chicle	$8,000,000	1½	..	Jan 20,16	70	75
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	78	82
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	186	187
Do pf.	2,006,580	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	184½	185
Am. Graphoph. 6s, 1930	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	101	104
Bord. C. M.	21,304,200	4	S	Aug 15,16	110	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	105	107
Celluloid	5,925,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	190	195
Cent. C. & C.					72	75
Do pf.					59	59
Childs Co.	3,000,000	1	Q	Sep 11,16	69½	71½
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 11,16	96¾	98
C. & P Tel. 5s, '29	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105¼
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	$2½	Q	Oct 16, 16	340	360
Dix. Crucible					380	..
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,356,000	1	Q	Nov 15,16	116	118
Int. Salt	6,077,130	1	Q	Oct 1, 16	48	50
K.C.S.Y.(Me)					86	90
Do pf.					78½	80
Do deb. 5s	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 31,16	100½	101½
Lanston Mon					76¾	78
Lima Loc. Co 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Sep 30,16	178	179
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	45	55
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	†9	Q	Nov 10,16	365	367
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Oct 16, 16	64	67
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 16, 16	90	94
Poc.Con.Coll. 1st 5s, '51	4,363,400	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Rem. Type	10,000,000				17	18
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	85	87
Do 2d pf.	5

NEW YORK IS NOT THRIFTY.

Bolton Hall Says It Has Too Much Involuntary Idleness.

Bolton Hall, the economist and sociologist, spoke on "Thrift" yesterday afternoon before the Bronx Open Forum, in the auditorium of the Morris High School, at 166th Street and Boston Road. After commenting on the wastefulness of the fine old mossgrown business men who used to cut open all the envelopes and use their inside for scribbling paper," he said:

"American people do waste a lot of things they might better save. All the same the great success of Americans has been largely due to throwing aside poor material and old tools and spending their high-priced time upon the best. Our time is the most valuable of any time on earth, and an hour of ours produces more than a day of cheap labor.

"New York, with all its wealth and productive power, cannot be said to be truly thrifty, for it has more overworked charity organizations, more overcrowded jails, more police interference and regulations and more involuntary idleness than there ought to be in ten of our great cities.

"We must begin by knowing what we want and how to get it, not by working hard, but by thinking hard, so as to work easily. We shall find that there is much in society and in things as they are that we can't cure; we cannot stop reform like a dose of medicine to any one, nor to society. We must direct our powers so as to make others help us, for our good and for theirs. If thrift makes the home rich but miserable it has not improved the home. If efficiency produces more goods and less happiness than before its products are not goods, but evils."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	May. High	May. Low
WHEAT.				
Nov. 20	$1.82⅝	$1.77	$1.89¼	$1.83⅛
Nov. 21	1.83¼	1.80⅝	1.90¼	1.87⅛
Nov. 22	1.85¾	1.81¼	1.90⅝	1.87½
Nov. 23	1.84¼	1.80⅜	1.90¼	1.80⅜
Nov. 24	1.80⅝	1.78	1.87⅛	1.85
Nov. 25	1.75⅛	1.76½	1.85⅝	1.83⅜
Week's range	1.80¼	1.76½	1.90⅜	1.80⅝
	July. High	July. Low		
Nov. 20	$1.39	$1.35½		
Nov. 21	1.39¾	1.38¼		
Nov. 22	1.40⅞	1.37⅝		
Nov. 23	1.56⅜	1.54⅜		
Nov. 24	1.57	1.55		
Nov. 25	1.53⅝	1.54¼		
Week's range	1.60¼	1.54¼		
CORN.	Dec. High	Dec. Low	May. High	May. Low
Nov. 20	85¼	81⅞	87⅝	85¼
Nov. 21	86¾	82⅝	87⅞	85⅞
Nov. 22	86	83	87⅞	85⅞
Nov. 23	85⅝	83¼	87⅛	85⅛
Nov. 24	86¼	83⅝	87⅝	85⅝
Nov. 25	86⅛	82⅝	86	84⅝
Week's range	86¼	81⅞	87⅝	83⅞
OATS.	Dec. High	Dec. Low	May. High	May. Low
Nov. 20	57⅞	56¾	62⅝	60¼
Nov. 21	58⅜	57¼	62¼	62
Nov. 22	57⅞	57¼	62⅜	61⅝
Nov. 23	57¼	57⅛	62¼	61¾
Nov. 24	57¼	56⅝	61½	61¼
Nov. 25	57⅛	56¼	61⅛	60⅝
Week's range	58⅜	56¼	62⅝	60⅝

Provisions.

	Jan. Lard. High.	Jan. Lard. Low.	May. Lard. High.	May. Lard. Low.
Nov. 20	$16.42	$15.82	$16.45	$15.85
Nov. 21	16.52	16.20	16.52	16.35
Nov. 22	16.50	16.22	16.42	16.22
Nov. 23	16.50	16.40	16.42	16.37
Nov. 24	16.42	16.32	16.50	16.30
Nov. 25	16.42	16.32	16.40	16.25
Week's range	16.52	15.82	16.52	15.85
	Jan. Ribs. High.	Jan. Ribs. Low.	May. Ribs. High.	May. Ribs. Low.
Nov. 20	$14.03	$14.39	$14.75	$14.37
Nov. 21	14.62	14.31	14.95	14.62
Nov. 22	14.77	14.65	14.90	14.72
Nov. 23	14.70	14.65	14.80	14.75
Nov. 24	14.80	14.62	14.87	14.75
Nov. 25	14.67	14.60	14.80	14.80
Week's range	14.82	14.30	14.95	14.37
	Jan. Pork. High.	Jan. Pork. Low.	May. Pork. High.	May. Pork. Low.
Nov. 20	$27.75	$26.75	$27.95	$26.70
Nov. 21	28.95	27.60	27.77	27.42
Nov. 22	27.80	27.65	27.70	27.50
Nov. 23	27.72	27.60	27.57	27.45
Nov. 24	27.92	27.60	27.60	27.40
Nov. 25	27.75	27.70	27.55	27.40
Week's range	27.95	26.75	27.77	27.40

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 20	20.98	20.67	21.06	20.75
Nov. 21	21.06	20.52	21.14	20.55
Nov. 22	20.67	20.10	20.76	20.10
Nov. 23	20.15	19.80	20.30	19.96
Nov. 24	20.42	19.74	20.53	19.98
Nov. 25	20.87	20.62	20.98	20.62
Week's range	21.06	19.74	21.14	19.93
	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 20	21.25	20.93	21.40	21.17
Nov. 21	21.32	20.75	21.42	20.93
Nov. 22	20.97	20.41	21.17	20.60
Nov. 23	20.51	20.18	20.70	20.36
Nov. 24	20.73	20.20	20.90	20.37
Nov. 25	21.11	20.85	21.31	21.00
Week's range	21.28	20.18	21.42	20.36

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston last week:

Sale.		Price.
2	American Glue Co. pf.	148
30	Arlington Mills	110⅝@112¼
5	Art Metals Construction Co.	16
6	Border City Mfg. Co.	118½
5	Boston Belting Co.	122¾
12	Brookside Mills	160
3	Cordis Mills	120
10	Everett Mills	144½
20	Farr Alpaca Co.	155¼
12	Hill Mfg. Co.	85
10	Lawley Stationery	135½
15	Mechanics Mills	96½
50	Nashawena Mills	110¼
1	Nashua Mfg. Co.	821
5	Nashua Steam Cotton Co.	122¼
70	Pacific Mills	178¾@178¼
1	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	194½
8	Plymouth Cordage Co.	180¼@188¼
10	Sullivan Machinery Co.	150
3	U. S. Worsted Co. 1st pf.	98
25	Wamsutta Mills	113¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.03	Mexican	.22
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.20
Caledonia	.31	Overman	.05
Challenge Con	.17	Potosi	.06
Con. Virginia	.09	Seg. Belcher	.03
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.27
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.56
Hale & Norcross	.31	Utah	.02
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars	.50

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.04
Belmont	4.85	D'field B. B.	.05
Jim Butler	.08	Florence	.19
MacNamara	.07	G'field Consol	.51
Midway	.20	G'field Merger	.05
Mispah Extension	.11	Great Bend	.06
Monarch Pitts	.24	Jumbo Extension	.03
Montana	.21	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.16	Silver Pick	.22
Rescue	.07	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Extension	4.90	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	5.90	Big Jim	1.45
West End	.71	Nevada Hills	.21
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.51
Atlanta	.07	Rochester	.08
Booth	.07	Round Mountain	.86
C. O. D.	.02	White Caps	.37

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8¾	9	Golden C.	271	272
Elkton	10½	15	Granite	66	68
El Paso	89	50	Isabella	23¼	23½
Cresson	840	850	McKinney	28	30
Findlay	4	5	Portland	199½	200
Gold Dol.	1¾	2½	Vindicator	169	171
Gold Sov.	6¼	6¾	U. G. M.	25	26

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Mond. and Tues.; warmer; moderate s. to s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; moderate e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in n.; fresh e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair; moderate s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues cloudy, colder in n.; strong s. w. winds.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues, overcast, probably colder near the lakes; strong s. w. winds, probably reaching gale force.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues.; fresh and strong s. w., shifting to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.; colder; fresh w. and n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably unsettled; colder in n. and cent.

Mo.—Fair, with moderate temperature Mon. Tues. probably unsettled; colder in n.

Wis.—Cloudy in s., unsettled and colder in n. Mon. Tues. unsettled and colder, probably rain or snow.

Minn.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues. possibly snow in n.; colder Mon.

Iowa—Cloudy, with moderate temperature Mon. Tuesday unsettled and colder.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues. possibly snow flurries; colder Mon.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Neb.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon. afternoon or night.

Kan.—Fair Mon., probably becoming unsettled and colder at night. Tues. cloudy.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably fair; warmer in e.

Okla.—Fair Mon.; warmer in e. and s. Tues. probably fair.

Tex.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair; warmer in e.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled; colder in the Pan Handle.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov. 20	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
Nov. 21	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
Nov. 22	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
Nov. 23	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
Nov. 24	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
Nov. 25	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
Week's range	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
Same week last year	4.75¾		4.76¼
High	4.70¼		4.71
Low	4.69		4.69½
Year's range to date	4.78		4.78⅛
Same period last year	4.73⅞		4.74⅛
High	4.85¼		4.85⅜
Low	4.50		4.51
PARIS.	Demand.		Cables.
	High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 20	5.84⅛	5.84½	5.83⅛
Nov. 21	5.84⅛	5.84½	5.83⅛
Nov. 22	5.84⅛	5.84½	5.83⅛
Nov. 23	5.84⅛	5.84½	5.83⅛
Nov. 24	5.84⅛	5.84½	5.83⅛
Nov. 25	5.84⅛	5.84½	5.83⅛
Week's range	5.84⅛	5.84½	5.83⅛
Same week last year	5.84½		5.83½
BERLIN.	Demand.		Cables.
	High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 20	69.18⅞	69.18¾	69.18¾
Nov. 21	6 .93⅜	68.75	68.75
Nov. 22	6 .81¼	68.75	68.81¼
Nov. 23	68.75	68.75	68.75
Nov. 24	68.75	68.62½	68.62½
Nov. 25	68.62½	68.62½	68.62½
Week's range	69.18⅞	68.62½	68.81¼
Same week last year	69.25	69.25	69.25
High	69.00	68.81¼	68.87½
Low	68.87½	68.81¼	68.87½
Nov. 20	68.81¼	68.81¼	68.87½
Nov. 21	68.81¼	68.81¼	68.87½
Nov. 22	68.81¼	68.68¾	68.68¾
Nov. 23	68.68¾	68.68¾	68.68¾
Nov. 24		Demand.	Cables.
Nov. 25		68.62½	68.62½
Week's range		68.62½	68.68¾
Same week last year		80.62½	80.6 ¾
High		80.50	80.62½
Low	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
Nov. 20	5.18 5.17	40.81¼ 40.87½	6.20 6.69¾
Nov. 21	5.17½ 5.17	40.81¼ 40.9 ¾	6.70¾ 6.69¾
Nov. 22	5.18¾ 5.17¾	40.81¼ 40.87½	6.71 6.70¼
Nov. 23	5.19 5.18¼	40.81¼ 40.87½	6.72¾ 6.71¼
Nov. 24	5.19 5.18¼	40.81¼ 40.87½	6.73 6.72¼
Nov. 25	5.18½ 5.18	40.81¼ 40.87½	6.73 6.72¼
	Austria. Dem.	Cables.	Greece. Dem. Cab's.
Nov. 20	11.86	11.87	19.48 19.51
Nov. 21	11.85	11.86	19.48 19.53
Nov. 22	11.85	11.86	19.48 19.53
Nov. 23	11.82	11.83	19.48 19.55
Nov. 24	11.82	11.83	19.48 19.53
Nov. 25	11.81	11.82	19.48 19.53
RUSSIA.	Demand.		Cables.
Nov. 20	30.25		30.30
Nov. 21	30.25		30.35
Nov. 22	30.45		30.50
Nov. 23	30.45		30.50
Nov. 24	30.35		30.40
Nov. 25	30.35		30.40

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days

	Industr'ls.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon	165,145	147,450	969,050	$769,000
Tues	178,781	137,935	946,262	827,000
Wed	173,564	178,505	819,475	2,062,000
Thurs	129,955	204,415	751,750	747,000
Fri	84,235	160,060	699,230	604,000
Sat	80,745	74,700	451,700	805,000
Total	766,415	902,905	4,637,557	$5,814,000

INDUSTRIALS

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
11,000	*Astna Exp	107⅛	104	97⅛	-5
900	*Am. D. Syn.	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
2,332	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)	60	58	59	
600	Am. Sum. Tob. pf.	25	25	23½	-1
200	Am. Tar. Pap. pf.	75	75	75	--
45,000	Am.T.& T.rts.	2¼	1⅞	2	--
17,200	Am. W. Pap.	9⅝	7¼	8¾	-⅝
150	Atlantic Steel	130	130	130	+ 5
900	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
3,100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	21¼	20¼	20¾	-- ⅛
640	*Butler Chem.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	-- ⅛
1,800	*Putter. Jud.	68½	65	68½	--
450	*Cal. Packing	32¾	32	32	--
200	Can. Nat. Gas	¾	¾	¾	--
1,650	Canadian Steel	133	122	122	-- 3
23,000	Carwen Steel	16½	15⅜	15⅜	-- ⅝
4,800	*Central Fdy.	22	18¾	21	+ 2¾
6,400	*Cent. Fdy. pf.	41	35	40	+ 5
7,000	*Chalmers Motors, w. i.	39½	35	36¼	-- ¼
4,200	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8¾	8	8¼	+ ¼
350	Curtiss Aero.	29	25	27	--
1,300	Char. I.-A.pf.	7¼	7	7	--
5,200	Chevro. Motor.	185	172	175	-- 6
3,455	Emer. Phono.	12⅜	11¼	11¼	--
8,800	Emerson Motors	10	9	9	-- ⅛
1,150	*Fisher Body	41	38	40	+ 2
750	*Fisher B. pf.	94	93½	93½	--
100	*G. A. T. Car	57	57	57	--
800	*G. Motor, w. i.	182	152	155	-- 3
500	G Motors pf.	90	89¾	89¾	-- ¾
62	Gen. Ry. Sig.	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ 1¾
5,100	*Hart Bell Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾	--
100	Hartman Cp.	76	76	76	+ 4
82,200	Int. Cit. Car	49	41¼	49	+ 4¾
1,700	Holly Sug. Cp. pf.	60	58	58	-- 1
805	Holly S.Cp. pf.	102	100¼	102	+ 1½
8,100	*I. Carbon Ch.	14	12¾	13¾	+ ¾
30	Jerome & R.	22¼	22¼	22¼	-- 2
900	Int. Cont. Rub.	15½	15	15	--
15,100	Jop. Ore Spel.	50	45	50	+ 1
200	Kath. Br. pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ 1¾
463	Kelsey Hwh.	53	53	53	-- 2
2,700	Key. T. & R.	16⅜	15	16	+ ¼
200	Kelsey Wh. pf.	98	97	97	--
100	Keystone Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	--
1,400	Lake Torpedo	22¼	21½	22⅛	+ ⅝
8,900	*Lake Tor. Bt.	14½	12	12	-- 2
650	*L. T. B. 1st pf.	14	12¼	12¼	-- 1½
305	Lofts Inc.	105	105	105	--
200	Mar. Eli. pf.	90	85¾	86	+ ¼
1,700	Man. E. S. pf.	96½	95¾	95¾	-- ⅝
5,600	M. A. v. t. ctfs	68	55	57	-- 8
600	Mar. of Am.	3¾	3¼	3¼	--
4,000	Marlin A. pf. v. t. ctfs.	102	100	102	+ 2
8,500	*Maxim Mun.	7¾	6¾	6¾	--
1,000	*Mex. P. E. Co	20¾	19¾	19¾	--
127,200	*Mex. Light & Steel	67¾	65¾	72½	-- 1½
2,300	*Mtr. Motors.	61	59	59½	--
200	*Motor P. Co.	60	58	58	--
1,800	*Nat. Auto Cp	41¼	39¾	40	-- ½
2,700	*N. Y. Air B.	1¾	1	1	-- ⅛
700	N. Y. Trans.	15⅞	15	15	-- ⅛
51,200	N. Am. P. & P.	15¾	13¾	13¾	-- 1¾
4,000	*Pierce-Arrow.	56	55¼	55½	-- ¼
200	*Penn Motor.	67	67	67	+ 2
500	Pugh Stores	10¼	9⅜	10¼	+ ⅝
1,771	Cor. R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	--
5,200	*R. I. w. i.	38¾	37½	38¾	+ 5¾
5,200	*R. I. pf.	88	83¾	87½	+ 5¾
3,400	*R. I. pf. B.	79	73	78¼	+ 5¾
1,000	*Rep. I. & S.	70¾	70¾	70¾	--
5,450	*Un. Weat. O.	1¾	⅞	⅞	-- ⅛

		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
45,000	†Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect).	65	54	57	-- 8
239,000	Vac'm G. & O.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	-- ⅛
51,100	*Victoria Oil	1¾	1½	1⅝	-- ⅛
106,000	*W. E. O. & G	60	42	47	-- 18
12,000	*Wyo. Pet.	3¼	2½	2½	-- ⅝
500	W. E. O. & G. pf	1	1	1	--

MINING STOCKS

151,500	Ala.-Br. C. M. (a prospect).	2	1	1¼	+ ⅛
63,550	†Alaska M. C.	91	88	91	+ 2
2,500	*†Alaska-W.	60	55	55	-- 2
92,000	*†Am. Comdr.	10¾	9	9	--
5,700	*†Am. Ariz.	⅞	⅞	⅞	--
44,300	*†Ariz. Chlo.	52	46	51	+ 1
14,800	*Ariz. Copfds.	1¼	1¼	1	-- ⅛
14,150	*†Atlanta	8½	7	7	-- 1
98,980	Big Jim	75	75	75	--
27,750	B. L. C. Co.	7¼	6⅞	7¼	-- ⅛
1,600	Bingham Min.	12	11	11	+ 1¼
86,000	*Bisbee Cop., (a prospect).	2	1	1¼	
76,300	*Bit. Cr. Cop. (a prospect).	¾	¼	¾	--
7,600	*†Booth	10	8	9	--
54,700	Bos & Marina.	82	76	77	-- 4
57,100	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	17¾	16	17¾	-- ¼
44,600	Butte Detroit.	1¼	.98	1¼	--
3,450	Butte Sup.	2¼	1¾	1¾	-- ⅛
400	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	-- ⅛
300	Cactus Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	-- ⅛
850	*Calav. Copper	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15,800	*Caledonia	49	40	40	-- 9
3,500	†C.-Tr.-La pr.)	78	78	78	+ 1
213,700	*Cal. & Jer.	3¾	2½	3¾	-- ¼
27,600	Can. Copper	2¼	2	2¼	-- ⅛
27,900	†Cashboy	6	5	6	--
37,700	C. de Pasco C.	47½	43	44¼	-- 2¾
167,000	C. Ariz. Sm.	3	2¾	2⅞	--
1,300	Comstock Tun.	9	8	9	--
25,389	C. Cop. Mines	5	3½	3¾	-- ¼
13,400	*Con.-Hlome.	1⅝	1¼	1¼	-- ⅛
5,300	C. New.-Utah	1¼	1	1	--
76,265	Cress. C. Gold	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
500	Dome Exten.	28	28	28	--
4,455	Dan. C. Sil.	16½	14¼	14¾	-- 1½
5,400	Dundee-A. C. (a prospect).	2¾	2¼	2¼	-- ⅛
2,500	East Butte	20¼	17¼	18¾	-- 1¼
400	Engels Cop.	2¼	2	2	--
62,400	Emma Copper	2¾	2	2¾	-- ⅛
16,950	Emma Cons.	2¾	2	2¾	--
4,100	First Nat. C.	5¼	4¾	4¾	-- ⅛
16,020	*Gold'f'l Cons.	60	50	50	-- 5
5,000	*Gold'f'l Mex.	6	5	5	-- 1
4,400	Glip. Eureka.	55	50	50	--
47,300	*Gr. Can. G.	14	13	13	--
16,000	Greenmonster.	1⅜	⅞	1⅛	-- ⅛
28,500	Hecla M. & S.	1¼	.80	1¼	--
14,240	Hecla Mining	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
32,900	Howe Sound.	9¼	7¾	8¾	-- ⅛
210,000	*Ind. Lead.	21½	14	15½	-- 1½
42,200	Inspiration Con. (pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	--
3,040	†Iron Blossom	1¾	1¼	1¼	-- ⅛
29,500	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1¾	1¼	1¼	-- ⅛
10,300	*Jer. Vic. Ex. (a prospect).	3	2½	2½	-- ⅛
12,150	*Jim Butler.	99	92	99	--
31,400	*Jume Ext.	28	21	28	--
1,300	Kerr Lake.	5	5	5	--
8,700	*†Kewanas	.10	9	9	-- ½
24,700	Loma Prieta (a prospect).	1¾	1¼	1¾	--
47,000	La. Cons.	93	86	90	-- 4
40,480	Magma Cop'r.	65¼	60	64¼	-- ¾
15,075	Marsys. Gold.	2¼	1¾	2¼	-- ⅛
11,000	Mason Valley.	7¼	6¼	6¼	-- ¾
1,900	†McK.-Dar.	61	58	58	-- 5
75,300	Miami C. (pr.)	65	50	52	-- 5
24,978	Mi. G. M. & M.	70	50	72	--
400	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	--
12,200	*Mojave	3¾	2¾	3¼	+ ¼
1,500	Mont Gold M.	85	85	85	+ 4
7,600	Monitor Sliv.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	-- ⅛
144,750	*Monster Chf.	37	37	37	--
89,550	*Mo. Mont.	39	35	35	-- 1
104,600	†Nancy H. M.	92	80	90	--
400	N. Y. & Hon. R.	16¾	16¼	16½	--
900	N. Utah Bing.	¼	¼	¼	--
44,300	*Newray Min.	1¾	1¼	1¼	-- ⅛
14,700	Nipis. M. Co.	9¾	8¾	9⅛	--
4,700	*No. Butte D.	2¼	2	2¼	--
2,000	Oro	2¼	2	2¼	--
172,200	*Ohio Copper.	2¼	1¾	2	--
45,500	*Ohio C. n. w. i.	2	1¾	1¾	--
148,550	*†O. Emma L.	83	58	73	+15
4,000	*†Peerless J.	77	75	76	--
17,400	Pitts. Jerome.	1¾	1¾	1¾	--
127,000	*Prog. M. & M.	1¼	1	1¼	--
63,750	*Ray Herc. M.	6¼	5½	5¾	-- ⅜
181,000	*Rex Con. M.	70	61	68	+ 1
79,200	†Rochester M.	84	70	73	+ 8
738	Round Mtn.	36	34	36	--
14,700	*Sac. Val. C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	-- ⅛
7,700	*Santa R. De.	1¾	1¼	1¼	-- ⅜
8,825	*Sec. Thirty	15¾	14¾	14¾	-- ⅝
25,000	Sil. Gulf Ar.	1¼	1	1¼	--
4,000	San Toy.	19¼	18	19¼	+ ¾
13,100	Scratch Gray.	¾	¾	¾	--
5,800	†S. K. C. of U.	4¼	4	4¼	--
19,200	*Silver Pick.	24	21	24	+ 1
2,800	Stan. Sil-Ld.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	--
3,300	*St. N. Zinc.	¾	¾	¾	--
115,400	*Success M.	68	45	57	+11
22,400	†Sup. M. (a pr.)	45	40	40	-- 5
1,100	T. C. neg. rec.	24½	23¾	24½	
71,150	Tom. B. G. pf.	92	89	91	--
76,000	Teck-Hughes.	56	51	56	+12
1,400	Temiskming.	66	65	66	+ 6
3,300	Ten. C. rts.	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	--
8,720	*Ton. Belmont.	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ⅜
8,300	Ton. Exten.	5¾	4¼	4¼	-- ¾
820	Ton. Mining.	8¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
1,600	Ton. Midway.	23	23	23	--
500	Ton. Mispah.	18	18	18	--
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	--
3,400	*Tort. Hopper.	4	3¾	3¾	--
5,700	United East.	5	4¾	4¾	-- ⅛
16,200	*U. M. of Ar.	87	82	87	--
27,000	*U. S. Con. M.	12¼	10¼	12¼	+ 1¾
16,000	*U. W. Cr. C.	1¼	1	1¼	--
10,100	*U. Verde E.	43¼	39¾	42¾	+ 2½
19,700	Unity G. M. Co	4¼	4¼	4¾	-- ⅛
8,450	*Velvet C. Co.	1¾	1½	1½	-- ⅛
16,900	*W. End Con.	71	68	74	--
15,900	W. C. M. Co.	40	37	39	+ 1
28,700	*W. Cross C.

50 PER CENT. JUMP IN INCOME TAX IN YEAR

Continued from Page 1.

the Third or uptown district of New York, follows:

Total married persons paying the tax, including woman rendering returns separately	14,588
Total, single man paying the tax	4,220
Total single women paying the tax	2,493
Total persons paying the income tax	21,301

The number of net incomes on which tax was paid in each class was:

From $3,000 to $4,000	2,133
From $4,000 to $5,000	1,068
From $5,000 to $10,000	1,698
From $10,000 to $15,000	2,595
From $15,000 to $20,000	1,455
From $20,000 to $25,000	1,053
From $25,000 to $30,000	665
From $30,000 to $40,000	788
From $40,000 to $50,000	502
From $50,000 to $75,000	579
From $75,000 to $100,000	270
From $100,000 to $150,000	210
From $150,000 to $200,000	86
From $200,000 to $250,000	58
From $250,000 to $300,000	29
From $300,000 to $400,000	28
From $400,000 to $500,000	22
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	27
On $1,000,000 or over	24

Summary for Entire Country.

The total collections of the individual income tax for the fiscal year 1916, compared with the fiscal year 1915, are given in the Collector's report as having been distributed as follows for the entire country:

	1915.	1916.
Income tax, normal	$16,559,492.98	$23,995,777.28
Income tax, additional:		
Net incomes:		
$20,000 to $50,000	4,106,673.36	6,091,775.71
$50,000 to $75,000	2,500,890.33	4,071,361.94
$75,000 to $100,000	2,102,927.01	3,625,472.62
$100,000 to $250,000	5,943,104.55	10,936,326.15
$250,000 to $500,000	3,328,423.78	6,393,858.64
Over $1,000,000	6,439,004.54	12,647,862.91
Compromises	63,645.59	183,159.38
Total	$41,046,162.09	$67,945,594.63

There was an increase of $26,897,432.54 in the amount of personal income tax collected in the fiscal year 1916, as compared with the fiscal year 1915.

INTERNAL REVENUE A RECORD.

Collections for 1916 Total $512,723,287, Empire State Paying Fifth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—One-fifth of the nation's internal revenue for the fiscal year 1916 is shown by the report of Collector William H. Osborn, made public tonight, to have been collected from the Empire State. The total internal revenue collected from all sources during the year ended June 30 last from the various States, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands was $512,723,287.77, a gain of about $97,000,000 over 1915. This included corporation and personal income taxes, cigarette, cigar and tobacco taxes, emergency revenue, wine and liquor taxes, theatre, and stamp taxes.

New York State's contribution aggregated $104,910,489.62. The State ranking second was Illinois, with a total payment of $65,287,404. Pennsylvania paid $44,817,504. Next in order came Kentucky, with $27,242,180; Ohio, with $23,-748,476, and Indiana, with $20,884,288.

The distribution of the internal revenue collected from all sources in New York State by the Federal Government in the fiscal year 1916 was:

Ordinary, exclusive of emergency revenue	$36,579,000.27
Emergency revenue	23,131,481.50
Corporation income tax	14,947,802.46
Individual income tax	30,252,255.39

For the entire country the distribution of the four principal sources of internal revenue was as follows:

Ordinary, exclusive of emergency revenue	$303,507,173
Emergency revenue	84,278,302
Corporation income tax	56,993,657
Individual income tax	67,943,594

New York State paid a fraction more than one-tenth of the ordinary internal revenue, nearly one-third of the emergency revenue, one fourth of the corporation income tax, and nearly one-half of the individual income tax.

There were fifteen collection districts throughout the country, in which the amount of the corporation tax assessed during the year was in excess of $1,000,000. The banner district was the Second, or downtown, New York District, in which the amount of the corporation income tax assessed was $10,093,117.33. This was more than twice as great as the assessment for the second ranking district of the country, the First Illinois, or Chicago, District, in which the corporation income tax assessment was $4,591,730.23. The Third New York, or uptown, Collection District ranked sixth with an assessment of $2,443,191 for corporation income tax, while the Twenty-eighth New York ranked fourteenth, with a corporation income tax assessment of $1,104,210.

New York's Corporation Tax Jump.

In the Second, or downtown, New York Collection District corporation income tax returns were received during the fiscal year 1916 from 14,342 corporations, as compared with returns from 12,183 the previous year. The corporation income tax assessed in this district in the fiscal year 1915 was $6,542,358. The tax assessment of $10,093,117.33 against corporations in the Second, or downtown, New York District during the fiscal year 1916, therefore, represented an increase of 54.2 per cent. over the assessment for the previous fiscal year. More than a sixth of the corporation income tax of the entire country during 1916 came from the Second, or downtown, New York District.

On the basis of the collections made for the entire country during 1916, aggregating over $56,000,000 from the corporation income tax, it is evident that, on the basis of the 1 per cent. tax, the corporations of the country paid on not less than $5,600,365,798. This figure represented the net income of these corporations on which they paid the tax in 1916—net corporate income subject to taxation. The gross income of these firms was, of course, very much greater.

During the fiscal year 1916 the emergency revenue collected in New York State aggregated $23,131,481.50.

This was distributed as follows for the State:

Wines, champagnes, liquors, cordials	$866,568.24
Grape brandy for sweet wines	81,956.39
Fermented liquors, (50 cents additional)	6,367,029.82
Special taxes on tobacco	367,549.78
Special taxes on bankers, brokers, and theatres	1,216,816.23
Documentary stamps	12,966,075.06
Perfumery, cosmetics, &c., taxes	1,465,500.98

Commissioner Osborn recommends that Congress make the following amendments to the personal income tax law:

(a) To require returns of annual gross income of $3,000 or over instead of annual net incomes of like amounts.

(b) To require that returns of income be filed in the district in which the person making the return, or for whom the return is made, has his legal residence.

(c) To provide authority to enable United States Consular officers to make, under the direction of the Commissioner, examinations and inquiries concerning the incomes of American citizens residing within their respective Consular districts and compel attendance and testimony within the power of the United States similar to the provisions applicable to examinations and investigations provided to be made by internal revenue agents.

(d) That the provisions of law requiring the withholding of the normal income tax at the source of the income be repealed, except as to the income of nonresident alien individuals and corporations received from sources in the United States, and that a provision for information at the source be provided.

Commissioner Osborn's report shows there was an enormous increase in collections from manufacturers of cigarettes. Production of distilled liquor increased, and, although output of fermented liquors fell off during the early part of the year, a steady increase followed.

"Bootlegging," or illegal sale of liquor, the report says, continues unabated, and will continue until there is a more hearty co-operation of local officers in the various States. Gigantic frauds against the revenue and evasions or omissions of tax have been uncovered during the last three years, evaded taxes discovered approximating $50,000,000. Of this amount more than $22,000,000 was assessed as unpaid taxes, about half being corporation taxes.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Max Kornfeld, Alex Georgofonlos, Nicola Sasso, Goldman & Sagman, Sidney H Smith, Henry Jame, Edward Earle, Samuel Mayfer, Abraham Skolnick, Geo T Theobald, Albert Glickman, Pinkus Wallach, Ernest Segeret, Robert Rathkopf, Louis Sasseuts, Julius Melancon, Julius Dubrowin, Israel Friedman, Julia F Gearrity, Alfred T Kelbien.

Under objections: Aaron Liebiein, Clothilde Colin, Sig Schuman.

Adjourned cases: Wm Klein, Geo F Jarvis, Isaac Rettig, Joseph Kolarix, Geo L Brown.

Cases on: The Betty Shop.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Scouten Tug Eureka. Feluffo Lauport & Holt Line. Hermanos same, De Bary same, USCNY Lloyd SS Co. Lutz Douglass. McAllister Am & Cuban SS Line. Ballow New England SS Co. UNITED STATES Mayer, J.—Court opens in Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. United States Taylor. Kroger Rupert. Same Gibson Distilling Co. Traitel Marble Co U S Wellty & G Co. Paine Barclay Corset. United States David. A H Andrews Co Stave & Timber Co. USCSS Frankmount. Aldrich Wellbrock. Re Ferryboat Ithaca, (Limitation.) Hewlett NY & Cuba Mail SS Co. Capens same, Wallen same, Marquardt same, Goldsmith same, Lemkau same.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—10 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Bldg.—Hyman Goldberg. Kolwaltis Lehigh Valley RR. Scudder, as trustee (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Case on—Hoyt Brigham. Sawickas Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre C Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—10 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Bldg.—Hyman Goldberg.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re estate of Cole. Re claim of Meyer. Re Union Trust (Hoffman) Tierney Rupert. Ward et al Briggs. Herendeen Wilson et al. Purcell Burroughs et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.

Election cases: Re Delehanty. Re Rosenberg. Re Hilliger.

Litigated motions: Stevenson Stevenson. Balgeley Dewitt. (2) Fish Fish. Whitney Griggs. Givens Givens. Re CNY Ludlow Av. Re Meisel. Elario Int R T. Davis same. Samuels Samuels. Atlas Cent Pk N & E River RR. Mapes Purdy. Re Frey. Met Ry Products Co Van Name. Thompson Cunningham. Reilly Ward. Tucker Livingston. Calhoun Calhoun. Feariman Co Inc Beck. House Hickson Inc. Forbes Oriental Textile Mills. Silverman U S Hoffman Co. Somers Smith. West End Theatre Co Starr. Henry Morgenthau Co CNY. Empress Colombian de Navigacion Grau. Katscher Emil Weisbrod & Sons. Bartolicius Jacksons. Deiches same (2). Hall Blumenstock. Cole Bird. Katz Marks. Cole Bird. Lydig White. Weiler Welter. Re Kaufmanweiler (170th St.) Gold Lipman (2). CNY Weinman. Buttenwieser Goldenberg. Selig Brewster Camera Co. Bible Amalgamated Agencies. Guaranty Trust Co Second Av. RR (Conklin). Hofler Staff. CNY New Amsterdam 5, 10 & 19c Stores. State Bank Cohen. Ax Meyer & Lange. Crowley Tyson. Fines Oebrin. Re Dziowgo. Met Life Ins Co White. Phoenix Trustees of Columbia Univ. Meyer Kaufman. Williams Donnelly. Hamilton Goodwin. American Trading Co Bachmeir. Wolfe Miller. Ryan D E Kennedy, Inc (2.) Potter Levy. White Fuller. McCreery Rity Sadowsky. Warner Mendelson. Randolph Johnson. Bellman Tarnover. Mason Bristol. McCreery Rity Sadowsky. B'way Bldg Corp E A Martin Co. Kay Andariese. McGowan McGowan. Thompson Thompson. 230 5th Av Levenson. Wrecking Co. Vitale Vitale. Paul Kathodian Bronze Works. O'Connell Emigrant Industrial Sav Bank. Fields & Isman Walter. Munford Man Storage. Idell Kohnfelder. Goldfield Lachman. Ringelheim Ringelhelm. Street Coal Ahrweiler. Fribourg Emig Ind Sav Bank. Canadian Agency, Ltd Assets Realization. Zinc Corp Ltd same. Grenfell same. Charter Trust & Agcy same. Brit-Can Gen Inv same. Second Ind Trust, Ltd same. Ind & Gen Trust, Ltd same. Ivanhoe Gold Corp, Ltd same. Trus Exrs, &c, Ins Corp same. Hinds, N & E Noble. Rush Magan. Tkatz Tkatz. Roksenberg Roksenberg. Little Little. Spitz Katz. Auto Switch Richard. Dobratz Dobratz. Fay Creighton. Whitesell Burns Bros Ice Corp. Blackburn Tarler. Moore Crane's Sons. Power CNY. Proctor Proctor. Kelly Delaney. Kahn Saperstein (2.) Knobel & Bloom London Guar & Acci. Madison Real Prop, &c Co Schwebel. Herrmann Herrmann. Tukeltaub Hobe Button Co. Inc. Susseman Bogen. Wood Reed. Cohen Ross. Lancer Locomobile Co of Am. Heilbrun & Kohn Callan. Gross Bayliss. Hershcopf Salomon, Texas Co Fuils. Fixel Pancott. Locomobile Co of Am Wheelock. Clear.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions. Green Matamora Club, Inc. Welsh Welsh. Karon Karon. Schain Rinsler. Sheldon Smith. Rosenthal Margulies. Lamson Cunningham. Giuliani Public Works Cont Co. Ring Ring. Davenport Rains (2.)

Preferred causes: Farson Croisic Rlty. Cockcroft Mitchell. Dempsey Alvaro Cpn. Kennedy Valve Mfg Brady-Oltarsh Const. General calendar: Case on—Bregman Blumstein. Schley Coler. Times Sq Imp Mc-Creery Rlty Corp. Richman Richman.

The following cases will be called at 2 P.M.: Hall McCully. D'Angelo 1,482 B'way. Milaw Milaw. McCrackin McCrackin Burns Reilly. Big Polyscope Mut Film Corp. Dubben Dubben. Booth Knipe. Weitzer Frankstaub. Lowe French. Howard Conn Alloyed Metals. Shaw Dodge. Davidson Rest Lagowitz. Innerfield Innerfield. D'Angelo 1,482 B'way. Rosenbaum Banks. Wright CNY. Calapai Calapai. Goodman Am Surety. Santora Santora. Storm King Stone Hayes Const. Reich Cochran. Dostis Dostis. Rega Potenzane. Heert Winsten. Lenz Photo Engraving Industrial Engrav. Browne Whitman. Rosenfeld Rosenfeld. Danko Danko. Hageman Hageman. US Grand Lodge, &c Nashelsky. Fraser Fraser. Susser Susser. Wolfe Boulton. Lawyers adv Co Bronx Star Pub Co. Hollander Marcus. Gold Weinstein. Am Ice CNY. Ryan Ryan. Robinson Le Marsh. Irwin Insco Chem Co. McMaster Gould. Wagner Wagner. Shawmut Title Co Chatham-Phelps Co. Roberts Sullivan. Hamilton Cooper Elec Eng Co. Mitchell Kelly. Eneman Eneman. Rosen Con Com Re Co Treco Rlty 312-14 7th Av Co. Baum Baum. Heinrich Heinrich. Hillman Green. Heinrich Bros Heinrich. Neal Neal. Corbett Corbett. Collins Paramount Pictures. Denker Denker. Brostrom Brostrom. Lipschitz Lipschitz. Molloughney Mitchell. Fenlon Cole. Kemp Abbe Realty Maintenance Co. Kight Kight. Pryor Pryor. Greenfield Greenfield. Simpkins Simpkins. Valenti CNY Theatre. Brenon Film Fox Film Corp. Lewenthal Lewenthal. Dreyfus Koch. O'Neill O'Neill. Locke McVey. Thompson Brown. Twombly Twombly. Walsh Quick. Carwell Rosenblatt. Leamed Thompson. Morris & Rich Aldstedter Glamann Glamann. Dorin Dorin. Hollender Wallace. Bvoir Pierce. Carneol Karp. Collet Colle. Cushing Perrine Co Knick I & E Film. Levine Bros Streitman. Case on.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Erianger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

G O Tuck & Co Tansy. Travers Ins Co N L Kennedy, Inc. Moulthrop Globe Ind. Oil Paint & Drug Reporter Troy Cold Water. Can Bk of Com Gollick. Montague Mailing Mach All Pack Gr.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Ing.—Venturella Zebro. Ing.—Nagrodsky Rus Soc Pub Co. Ing.—Nillson Norman. Hetherston Central Park, &c., RR. Cunningham Perry. Antino Beaver. C W Merrill Int R T. R D Merrill same. Bacher Putnam & Sons. Wolfart Ford. Farrell Linch. Schrager Foster. A G Schoen Seldor Realty Corp. D Schochat same. N Schochat same. P Schochat same. Burke M & J Hess. Hayden Jacobs & Davies, Inc. Kolmer Schwartz. Catenesa Ice Mfg Co. Groh Fitzsimons. Zuechell Linch. Corrigan Merrill Co. Benkovic Stoller & Metzger Aaronson. Krauss Levy. Necanovics Leh Val Coal Co. Arnold Cons Tel, &c. Ehrich Guaranty Tr. Kutkovitz B H RR. Harrington Drew's Theat Ent, &c. Davis Realty Superv. Baldwin Meatham. Feldman Washburn Wire Co. Rizzo Linch. Kaplan CNY. Glumm La Val RR.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schulsinger Wentcott Allen CN Y Herald.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fischer Cushman Bread.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Katz Hardy. H Falter Busch.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART X.—Herdrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Pochefsky CN Y Rys.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Meeg Union Club

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Herzog Salomon. Griffin CNY. Neagle Neenan. Imperator Rty Co Tul., Hynes Kobre Assets Corp. Hetson & Schafran Von Raltz. Little Ware. Damman New Eng Cas Co. Hansen McGovern. Wolf De Vaux. Spencer Collma Lumber Co. Stockum Lambert H E Co. Dogin Dogin. Del Mar Del Mar. New Eng Cas Co Sirignana. Brunson Gillespie. Green Wahmann. Same Schaefer. Same Liquor Seized, &c. (Peduto.) Same same (136 W 28th St.)

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bacon Modern Pen. McMurray Diemenland Reopath Co.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: George H Huber, Henry L Baumann, Jacob Steinhardt, Charles Ottman.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 11 A. M.

Estates of: Patrick Toner, Cordelia Chadlayne, Edward Knierlen, Thomas H Comfort, Sidney Alsberg, Charlotte Totten.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

Rindskopf Zimmer. Bienstock Steinfeld. Moskowitz Int R T. Rineller same. Birnbach same. Birnbaum same. Greenberg same. Sullivan same. Grier same. Libowitz same. Silver Greenberg. Rosary Flower Vecsey Ettinger Herbert Wasserman. Muscila Seaboard Trading. Greenthal Bellick. Provitsera Shapiro. Wm Silver Fishkin. Weinberg Goldstein & Goldstein. Batdorf Shubert Thea Wesley Bofinger. Osipowich Christy. McBride Lauroix. Schwartz NY Rys. Schulman Mendelson. Katchinsky Koizim. Janssens Elliott, Fisher Co. Ealy Hyman. Levine Zimmerman. Mutchnick Flynn. Lidval Cauldwell Wingate. Hannis Dist Co Schon. Shatz Cantow Co Thomas. Weiser Marmalax Mfg. Scheinman NY Rys. Rooney same. Lutzky same. Binder same. Wolff same. Miller same. Lieberman same. Fox same. Hadjikanis. Klein same. Rothbaum same. Izsky same. Klampner same. Goldman same. Berant same. Hessen same. Frost same. Polansky same. Berger same. Wesser same. Yuspovitch same. Solomon same. De Itada same.

Nicholas same. Burd same. Toth same. Wolkowitz same. Rothman same. Yannusso same. Katz same. Berman same. Miller same. Goreilck same. Palewsky same.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Antler Schwartz (2.) Schmidt Dunne. Stromberg Greenfield. Alpert Borden's C M Co (3.) Kravitz same, (2.) Walters Morosco. Rubenstein Ward Baking Co. Hamburg Kaufman (2.) Sonberg Nussbaum. O'Brien Goetz. Meyer Galland. Levy NY Cent RR. Cole Ad Ay RR. McKeesport Tin Plate Co Pedutto Inc. Isaac Underpinning & F Co. Gurewitz Cassidy. Tompkins Lowenstein. Lissi McNulty. Teitelbaum NY Pub Lib, Astor, Lenox & Tilden Fondation.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in compliance with the rules of the court:

Schulman Maj Mfg Co. Dreyfus CNY Cent RR. Newman Fowler. Walderman B & O RR. Sargent Browning. Creveling Aeon Rty. Interstate Tobacco Co Amer Trop Trad'g. Hanken Levinson Wrecking Co. Rosenthal CNY Rys. Paronick same. Grotsky Kaufman. Chosson Green. Mangakis Lemis. Cohen Sheitlie. Butler Earle. Friedman Sulzberger & Sons Co. Assunta Burns Bros.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Wachsman Schleiffer. Rosenblum Innerfield. Fineguld Miller. Greenberg Kelbourn. Keppler Jacobs. McCoy Plimpton Epic Pictures, Inc.

Abrahams same. Margolis same. Cohen same. Schuman same. Solomon same. Goldfarb Goldfarb, Saperstein Schrenkelsen. Finkelstein Shapero. Crotsky Kaufman. Fink Kleiner.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Baltimore Roofing & Co Rub Roof Mfg. Robertson Lippmann. Einstein Lewis. Abrahams Sheftman.

Cantasano Man Paper Stock Co. Hyde Park Flint Bottle Co Miller. Bonynge Hersig. Clear.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Re West 178th St—Joseph M Edelson.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Cosimo Quero Antonio Negro John S. Heep. Christian G Openhyn Mary L C Le Vien-Dennis Mullins.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Huff Huff. Breiter Breiter. Jawitz Jawitz. Quattland Kraus. Beringer Millholland. Wallabout Jackson Const Co. Title G & T Co Albrecht. Freedman Gibbons. Frank Chimonlly. Wendt Palmer. Mercer Gleason.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Greenberg Marsh (2.) Union R E Co Carvel Co., Inc. Repetti Adams-Flanigan Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.

Lehmann Inter R T Co. Guthy, Inc Berliner. Burke Higgins. Same Hilliard & Stanton Const Co. Rosenzweig Volck. Forster Newton Bldg Co. Murray North Sand Co. H Aaronson Inc Newmark. Damm Higginson. Magnus Royal Jewelry Mfg. Co. Cerf U S Title Guar Co. Nolan Malley. Jacobs Union Ry. Begh Grossman. Bernstein Cons Tel & Elec Sub Co. Johnson City of Yonkers. Pedersen same. Shapiro Magid. Tiemann Tiemann. Field Hillman. Schulman Inter R T Co. Kleibert Davis. Voss Bradley Const. Banta North Sand Co Blumenthal Miller.

Re Soffin. King Krants. Re Galvin. Brown Romney Rlty Co. Dinday Dinday. Felin & Co. Lowenstein. Strauss Sternberg. Weber Union Ry. Kerlog Realty & Const Packard. Jackson Doctoroff.

Columbia Const Co. Cosmopolitan Bank. D'Aniello Bruno.

PART II.—Mullan, J.

Swenson B H RR. Hirschenson Nas RR. Schuster same. De Luca same. Winger Stevens Exp & Trucking Co. Levin B H RR. Mandella C I & B RR Bouldin Selgel. Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co Gabriel. Hall CNY. Heggos Streeter. Volmuth B, Q Co & Sub RR. Peterson Simon. Agoglia Garvey. First Nat Bank, Yonkers Clemency. Bennett Fisher. Burfiend Brandis et al. Schwabsky Rosenberg.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Haviland Reynolds et al. Duane Netherlands-Am Nav Co. Nelson Mason-Seaman Transp Co. Dornbusch Schelnfeld. Yunkers Kosonowsky. Same Lalli. Young CNY. Finken B Un El RR. Clark Weiss. Yonge Nassau RR. Young Bosse. Tuck Israel. Simpson Nassau RR. Nadler Gordon. Morley Banks. Robertson Lippmann. Freedman N Y, O & W RR. Southern Erie RR. Flanagan Nassau RR. Sandman L I RR et al. Schaefer Ziegler et al. McKenna Geatley. Dunnigan Chadsey et al. Van Salisbury B H RR. McKnight Franklin. Feppitino Fisher. Goldberg Smith. Zessler Hentschel. Baar Barr et al. Carberry Golden. Pacher Stechmann. Murphy Porch.

Highest number reached on regular call 6806.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Josephine Corson, Elizabeth Fitzsimons, Adam G Snyder, Mary Murphy, Helen Krockenhauer, Irene B Stewart, Hugh Kenny, George H Hallett, Elizabeth Bestermann, Catherine Wright, Joseph Ellery, Daniel Haggerty, Eve Green.

Accounting of: Mary Haaf, John Haaf, Louise Cropsey, Adolph Jacobsohn.

CONTESTED CALENDAR. Edward Gennis.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Atkins Scarboro. Booth Nassau El RR. Burns same. O'Dare B H RR. Byrne C I & Bklyn. Duffy Gross. Accurso Nichols. Pudbresky McDermott Dairy Co. Kohler same. Hayes Ackerman. Castiglia B H RR. Mosca same. Cox same. Gallagher Kraemer. Weissberg Knowles.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3185; on call calendar, 5310.

Westchester County.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Seagle Barretto. Reynolds Scott, (2.) Same Walcott. Walsh Van Amringe. Griffen Griffen. Re Mamie Naughton.

Highest number reached on call, 284.

PART II.—Young, J.—Contract Calendar. Tichborne Weil. Kulberg Perine.

Andregg Paessler Maslin & Lynch Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Bonsall Shiverick. Powers Strawser, (2.) Mulvey Williamson. Einstein Eagle Mtg & Rty Co. Schlochia Val Farms. Buynofsky L Val RR. Coffey Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Genesse Graubert. Ross Levine. People Mailo. Same Leitner. Same Springsteel. Johnson West El RR. Raupt Eisele. Edel West Elec RR. Weiser NY Cons Co. Tomaillis Leh & W Barre Coal Co. Ritacco City of New Rochelle. Reilly Pelham Sun Pub Co. Fusco N Y, N H & H RR. McIntyre I R T. D'Hont Nat Sug Ref. Parker Dezell. Newell Pratt. Limonge Pennell. Luciano Lawrence Pk Realty Co. Levine C of N Roch.

Highest number reached, 356.

County Court.

Young, J. Creed Reed. Neish Kuzmeer. Windley Garafano. Schenck Mullins. Larkin City of New Rochelle. McCarthy Stetson. Perroto Freeman. Brock Baxter. Briscoe Zibell and City of Mt Vernon.

Cavallaro B H RR. Hollman Solomkin. Hepper Nunes. Donohue C I & B RR Stein Gilbert. Connizzato B H RR. Mondello same. Albano same. Jankowitz Helsman. Kotler Lawyers Title. Palma Lamberta. Tolibia Swarz. Henderson Nas E RR Goldberg Kittner. Frederickseen Bklyn Union Gas Co. Verdun Fisk. Badt Roby.

Lynch B H RR. Marcinlak Duncuff. Freeman B Un Gas. Pass Gaines. Homeyer N Y Cons RR. Alloca Cord Meyer. Zatersky Nuchman. Zachrison Smith. Orko B H RR. Dunbar Hatten. Maley Randall. Sorrese Green et al. Roberts Lincoln Settlement Assoc. Kempner B, Q Co & Sub RR. Moitz Gorny. Grossman Oppenheimer. Fawsett Long Distance Holding Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Kahn Heidig. Bancroft Smith. Muff Rourke. Greene Yonkers RR. Horton West St RR. Carpinelli Egerman. Carpenter Morrell. Matthews Cunningham. Rubinow Reed. Donovan Bretel. Griffin City of York. 303 5th Av Englis. Lockwood Parker & Gleason, (2.) Frederick Laikert.

Richard Stainton, Augustus Elsis, Joel Aronson, Edward Lavin, Hannah Hafner, Mary Howell, Louis Vannata, George H Hallett, Elizabeth Bestermann, Catherine Wright, Joseph Ellery, Daniel Haggerty, Eve Green.

Accounting of: Mary Haaf, John Haaf, Louise Cropsey, Adolph Jacobsohn.

Transfer tax: Mary E Provost, Anna K Dieckerman. Guardianship of: Eugene Gardiner.

If marked ready, will No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Hansen Bier et al. Monahan Adams Realty Dev Co. Downey Morse Dry Dock Co. De Bar Bier. Balchunas CNY. Farnolo Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co. Dejonge Bauman. Famous Tire & Rubber Co Fuerth et al. Rubenstein Wolfinger. Beshlian Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co. Merovitz Boslofsky et al. Kane CNY et al. Kip Nassau RR. Seinecke Shafrom. Hawe N Y Cons RR. Wolf Gas Co. Schroeder Heiss. Sherman Barrett. Heyer Suffolk Lubricating Oil Co et al. Davis Schirmeister. Vargoes Burgess. Rosenthal Spolan. Fiore Arbuckle et al. Majewski Nelson. Louis Prendergast et al. Pfeffer Nassau RR. Anker Schachne. Hilton United Dressed Beef Co. N Y. Silver Fennell.

Highest number reached on regular call 6806.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Josephine Corson, Elizabeth Fitzsimons, Adam G Snyder, Mary Murphy, Helen Krockenhauer, Irene B Stewart, Hugh Kenny, George H Hallett, Elizabeth Bestermann, Catherine Wright, Joseph Ellery, Daniel Haggerty, Eve Green.

Accounting of: Mary Haaf, John Haaf, Louise Cropsey, Adolph Jacobsohn.

Transfer taxes: Mary E Provost, Anna K Dieckerman. Guardianship of: Eugene Gardiner.

CONTESTED CALENDAR. Edward Gennis.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Atkins Scarboro. Booth Nassau El RR. Burns same. O'Dare B H RR. Byrne C I & Bklyn. Duffy Gross. Accurso Nichols. Pudbresky McDermott Dairy Co. Kohler same. Hayes Ackerman. Castiglia B H RR. Mosca same. Cox same. Gallagher Kraemer. Weissberg Knowles.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3185; on call calendar, 5310.

Westchester County.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Seagle Barretto. Reynolds Scott, (2.) Same Walcott. Walsh Van Amringe. Griffen Griffen. Re Mamie Naughton.

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PART II.—Young, J.—Contract Calendar. Tichborne Weil. Kulberg Perine.

Andregg Paessler Maslin & Lynch Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Bonsall Shiverick. Powers Strawser, (2.) Mulvey Williamson. Einstein Eagle Mtg & Rty Co. Schlochia Val Farms. Buynofsky L Val RR. Coffey Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Genesse Graubert. Ross Levine. People Mailo. Same Leitner. Same Springsteel. Johnson West El RR. Raupt Eisele. Edel West Elec RR. Weiser NY Cons Co. Tomaillis Leh & W Barre Coal Co. Ritacco City of New Rochelle. Reilly Pelham Sun Pub Co. Fusco N Y, N H & H RR. McIntyre I R T. D'Hont Nat Sug Ref. Parker Dezell. Newell Pratt. Limonge Pennell. Luciano Lawrence Pk Realty Co. Levine C of N Roch.

Highest number reached, 356.

County Court.

Young, J. Creed Reed. Neish Kuzmeer. Windley Garafano. Schenck Mullins. Larkin City of New Rochelle. McCarthy Stetson. Perroto Freeman. Brock Baxter. Briscoe Zibell and City of Mt Vernon.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Kahn Heidig. Bancroft Smith. Muff Rourke. Greene Yonkers RR. Horton West St RR. Carpinelli Egerman. Carpenter Morrell. Matthews Cunningham. Rubinow Reed. Donovan Bretel. Griffin City of York. 303 5th Av Englis. Lockwood Parker & Gleason, (2.) Frederick Laikert.

Cavallaro B H RR. Hollman Solomkin. Hepper Nunes. Donohue C I & B RR Stein Gilbert. Connizzato B H RR. Mondello same. Albano same. Jankowitz Helsman. Kotler Lawyers Title. Palma Lamberta. Tolibia Swarz. Henderson Nas E RR Goldberg Kittner. Frederickseen Bklyn Union Gas Co. Verdun Fisk. Badt Roby.

Lynch B H RR. Marcinlak Duncuff. Freeman B Un Gas. Pass Gaines. Homeyer N Y Cons RR. Alloca Cord Meyer. Zatersky Nuchman. Zachrison Smith. Orko B H RR. Dunbar Hatten. Maley Randall. Sorrese Green et al. Roberts Lincoln Settlement Assoc. Kempner B, Q Co & Sub RR. Moitz Gorny. Grossman Oppenheimer. Fawsett Long Distance Holding Co.

If marked ready, will No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Hansen Bier et al. Monahan Adams Realty Dev Co. Downey Morse Dry Dock Co. De Bar Bier. Balchunas CNY. Farnolo Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co. Dejonge Bauman. Famous Tire & Rubber Co Fuerth et al. Rubenstein Wolfinger. Beshlian Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co. Merovitz Boslofsky et al. K

BUILDING IS BRISK DESPITE HIGH PRICES

Dow Service Reports Continued Advance in All Quotations of Materials.

SHEET BRASS IS HIGHER

Structural Steel and Pig Iron in Demand—Brick Prices Up to $10 and $12.

Continued sharp advances in the prices of building materials have not so far stifled contemplated building operations, according to The Dow Service Daily Building Reports. On the contrary, builders foresee no immediate abatement of the price trend, and in order to get operations under way in the Spring, Summer, and Fall of 1917 they are placing their orders now, so as to get assured action on jobs at the earliest possible moment.

The week just closed developed many price changes. Mexican asphaltum advanced to $21.50 for paving, in wood barrels, and to $19 to contractors, in tank cars. Common Hudson brick moved to $9, base, with some bringing $9.25. Second-hand brick was quoted on Saturday at $5 a load of 1,500. Raritan common brick is not being quoted for delivery in this market because it is not possible to get men enough to load the barges at Sayreville. For New Jersey distribution the price is around $10 a thousand, loaded on cars. Newark yard prices are reported as high as $11.50 to $11.75 a thousand.

Sheet hip brass again moved up from $40 to $41 and $44. Sheet low advanced from $40 and $46 to $42 and $47, free on board, mill. Portland cement in wholesale prices showed no change, but contractors were quoted by at least one company as the week closed at 2.25 a barrel. Rosendale natural cement has so far made no change from the 90-cent level.

Sheet copper, hot rolled, advanced from $39.50 and $41 to $41 and $42. Glass manufacturers meeting here on Friday reported the gas shortage as being extremely acute, and one manufacturer has been compelled to close his plant because of lack of fuel. Laborers accustomed to dig glass sand at $2 a day now want $5, and if they do not get it apply at the steel mills, where they get from $5 to $7 a day. Architects and contractors are advised of an immediate 10 per cent. reduction in current discounts off jobbers' lists, with actually no limit as to the possibility of prompt future advances. Manufacturers are taking only such business as is wholly acceptable to them. There is no immediate change in the price of plate glass contemplated.

Hollow tile fireproofing has been advanced on these sizes to the following quotations: Exterior, 4x12x12, .0825; 6x12x12, .116; 8x12x12, .14; 10x12x12, .165; 12x12x12, .206; interior, 2x12x12, .064; 3x12x12, .084; 4x12x12, .072; 6x12x12, .096; 8x12x12, .128. These prices will become effective today.

Structural steel was advanced from 2.696 to 3.169. Pig iron advanced from $25.50 and $26.50 for No. 1 X foundry, Northern, to $28 and $28.50. Other grades are in proportion. The quotation ruling on building sand is nominal, with a market unsatisfied. Beginning Jan. 1 slate blackboards will advance on three-foot sizes from 18 cents to 22 cents; on three-foot six-inch sizes, 19 cents to 22 cents, and four-foot sizes, from 20 cents to 22 cents a square foot for single-faced boards. For double-faced boards there will be an advance of 7 cents over present lists. There undoubtedly will be an advance on Jan. 1 of Bangor and Vermont roofing slates.

This is the time of the year when brick dealers stack for Winter reserves. Normally 50,000 brick ridden from a barge to stack or jobs is considered a good day's movement. On Friday there was such a rush for brick following the day of rain that one dealer rode 141,000 brick. In the light of such demand the Winter is rapidly approaching with little stored brick available for building requirements. Close of navigation is not far off. Another condition making for abnormally high brick prices is that transportation companies are offering as high as $10 and $12 a day for brick barges to take care of freight movements in the harbor and to offset the demurrage always by railways for use of cars on sidings. This is creating a shortage in barges, and with a shortage of labor to load brick barges it is more profitable for barge owners to rent out their barges this Winter than to use them for carrying brick down the river or to permit storage of brick here in the usual quantities.

There were only 24,000,000 brick in the market on Saturday morning and only 12,000,000 en route to start the week with. About 8,000,000 of these brick were sold before they left the brick yards.

The Portland cement situation for the first fifteen days in November showed that the larger companies are shipping from 17 to 21 per cent. more cement than they did during the same time in 1915. Some of the smaller companies showed remarkable increases, the Cayuga reporting over 400 per cent. gain, while the Glens Falls and Penn Allen show 30 and 32 per cent. increase. In the light of conditions like these throughout the country, Louisville advises that before the year closes cement prices will be 20 cents a barrel above present quotations.

ONLY $5,800. Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful All-Year Home

CONVENIENT OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. by 163 ft., in most select neighborhood. Large living room, with old fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor. Two fine bedrooms on third floor. Separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

An actual photograph.

F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way. Tel. 1521 Court.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$35 A MONTH RENTS or BUYS beautiful brick home, 7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, parquet floors, porch, lawn, garden, garage space. Little cash required if purchased. 24 minutes on Sea Beach subway from Park Row to 2176 66th St., Brooklyn, opposite 22d Avenue Station.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$29 FULL SIZE LOTS 50 LOTS HIGH AND DRY, SITUATED IN A FINE TOWN, HOUR OUT, FEW MINUTES FROM R. R. STATION, NOT FAR FROM LARGE FRESH WATER LAKE, BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING, GREAT LAND FOR FARMING AND POULTRY; ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE LOTS AT THIS PRICE; ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO BUILD. CALL OR WRITE FOR R. R. TICKETS.

$5 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY
B. ESTATE, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

FINE OLD COLONIAL HOUSE

Variety of shade and fruit trees. On a corner of 10,000 sq. ft., lawn, hedge, etc.; sidewalks, water, gas, electric light; on main thoroughfare, facing Bay, with all water front rights; restricted and improved locality; must be sold to quick buyer at owner's loss, for $500 down, and balance to suit to a responsible party. Dougherty, Box 176 Times Downtown.

Extraordinary Opportunity

Think of it, 25 minutes from your work, right in New York City, I have 16 full city lots to dispose of to quick buyer at the greatest bargain prices ever heard of. Will sell in plots of 2 or more lots for $175 each; easy terms, $25 cash, balance $3 per month; perfect title. Call or write for free tickets to inspect property. B. Estate, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

COZY LITTLE FARM, $1,850

with outbuildings, cultivated land, shade trees; town of 10,000, near New York; $100 down and $12 monthly. B. Brand, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX KALIN doing business as GRAND HAT FRAME COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell this day, Monday, Dec. 4, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 345 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of buckram, silver and gold wire, ribbons, hat frames, machinery of every description pertaining to the manufacture of hats, fixtures, etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
MAX MILLER, Attorney for Receiver, 135 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SALZMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 27, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 110 Stanton Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and youths' clothing, suits, pants, coats, fixtures, &c.

JOHN LITTLE, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RADIE GOODMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 27, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 121 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hosiery underwear, knit goods, dry goods, cash register, fixtures, &c.

GEORGE GRAY ZABRISKIE, Receiver.
JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

Take notice that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells today at 10:30 A. M., at public auction, pursuant to the rules and regulations of this Court, at the bankrupt's office, Room 805, 115 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, assets herein, consisting of office furniture, equipment, safe, desks, tables, chairs, etc.

WILLIAM LESSER, Trustee,
299 Broadway, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem R.R.

Reed, Clark & Lee Co., Inc.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LEAVITT BUILDING
126-132 WEST 46TH ST.
Entire Floors for Rent.
Occupancy Feb. 1, 1917.
Net Area 6,000 Ft. Each Floor, 40 Windows. Absolutely Fireproof. Sprinklered. Elevator Service Day and Night.
Apply A. L. LIBMAN, Agent, on Premises, or your own Broker.

STORES
For Lease in High-Class Apartment House, S. W. Cor. 140th St. & Amsterdam Av. Suitable for Druggist, Dry Goods, Delicatessen, Groceries, Butcher, &c. Very popular neighborhood. Excellent opportunity. Moderate rental.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

LOFTS
50x100, N. W. Corner
BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,000.
AMHERST
204 West 110th Street
Will Rent, Furnished, $2,750.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th Street.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE.
$57.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Rentine Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

1,229 PARK AV. S. E. Cor. 96th. Maple Court.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.
Light, attractive rooms, elevator, etc.
A. BRANDSTEIN, Agent, 74 Broadway.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on August 31, 1916, WILLIAM A. JAMISON et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of Steamlighter "Santos" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about July 22nd, 1916, from a collision. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said Steamlighter and pending freight as so stipulated, viz: $16,025.70, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—FRANK McWILLIAMS, N. Y., against BOAT without a name formerly known as the "M. L. No. 1," her engines, &c.—Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of civil and maritime for repairs, $2,753.03. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court, on December 4, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.
MACKLIN, BROWN & PURDY, Proctors for Libellant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AGENCY FORD CARS.
1917 models; regular prices; no increase; payments arranged; all accessories; Ford commercials, complete, $425; one-ton, $500; 1½-ton, $700; used cars, all makes, $100 up; open evenings. Telephone Lenox 4983. Lexington Av., corner 58th St.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 458 67th St., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION! TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS
1916 Stutz tour.; make offer.
1916 Hudson Sedan, like new; make offer.
Cadillac limousine, like new; make offer.
MERCER 1915, with extra convertible Sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
Chandler 1916 touring, like new; price $650.
PACKARD 3-48, seven passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
1916 Mitchell, run less than 3,500 miles; like new; price $675.
Hudson 6-54 7 passenger, elegant condition, $970.
1915 Paige-Detroit touring; price $450.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price $675.
1912 Packard 30 touring, seven passenger; price $600.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LAUDAULETTE.
CADILLAC, 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, BROUGHAM.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
HUDSON SUPER 6 TOURING, BARGAIN.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1913 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS, late 1915, six cylinder, light five-passenger touring; used 9,000 miles; condition guaranteed; extra equipments, slip covers, shoes, &c.; $525. 150 West 55th.

CHALMERS 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

LANCIA 1913 limousine and touring bodies, just overhauled, in perfect condition. Netherland Hotel, Room 1632.

LOZIER 1915 "6"; perfect mechanical condition; newly painted. S. O'Brien, 100 Circle.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

NOTE.—You will always find later models, and the largest number of better cars, at lower prices, in the Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way and 56th St. Phone Circle 1400. Time payments considered.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car; also Overland runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD 30, with excellent limousine body; demonstrable runs; fine tires; only $385. Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way and 56th St. Phone Circle 1400.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48, seven passenger touring; good condition; $800. Columbus 5322, Karp.

PACKARD, 38 LIMOUSINE, 1914. Westinghouse springs; exceptional condition. 905 Circle.

PACKARD, 3-38, phaeton; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

PAGE 1915 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition, extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

STEARNS 8-cyl., brand-new, run 3,000 miles, 1917 improvements; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone, between 2 and 3, Murray Hill 9451.

STEVENS-DURYEA Limousine, seven-passenger, in perfect condition; will sacrifice. Telephone Columbus 5161.

STUDEBAKER coupe, with electric starter; newly painted. See this bargain at $450. Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way and 56th St. Phone Circle 1400.

STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, nearly new Silvertown cord tires, electric lights, $450. Everall, phone Circle 740.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 five-passenger touring, slightly used; wonderful condition; ball of fire on hills; economical on gas and oil. F 256 Times Downtown.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, ORDS, and other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 54th St. Phone Chelsea 2198.

TO HIRE.—Packard, Fiat, Metallurgique limousines, monthly; Pruckar, 1 Manhattan Av., Riverside 1961.

RENAULT.—For hire, beautiful Renault landaulet by month. Tel. Columbus 2406. Phillips's apartment.

For hire—Limousine car; reasonable. Schmaltz, 332 East 67th. Plaza 5417.

PACKARD six cylinder; Lozier touring service. Plaza 5440.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Garage for car, limousine body, north of 42d St. and south of 59th St., on west side; all year round if garage is satisfactory. Z 246 Times Annex.

TOURING CAR, 1915 or 1916 model; must be in A1 condition; give full description and price. E 376 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies. 302 W. 57th St.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d Station. 3d Av. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Private owner must sell 2 full-size lots located in beautiful park in one of the best sections of Jamaica; willing to sacrifice for $400 each to get $50 cash at once, and monthly income of $7 until paid; adjoining lots sold for $600 each; act quick for big bargain. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 3 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have kept up the prices. Trains, within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

SEASHORE HOTEL OPPORTUNITY. Hotel, Ocean Av., Ocean City, N. J.; 80 bedrooms, dining room seats 75; best location; highest reputation for 21 years; profitable investment. For particulars address L. F. Bomhoff, 821 Chambers St., Gloucester, N. J.

At Ridgewood.—Fine old homestead, seven acres, beautiful trees, every kind of fruit; barn, chicken house; garden; convenient; sacrifice. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

WELL-BRED young married couple would look after furnished or unfurnished country home, well-to-do people; Long Island preferred; prepared to pay for heat and light. O 80 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5784, Rector.

FOR LEASE FOR LONG TERM. Four-story and basement building, near 5th Av. and 38th St.; owner will improve for substantial tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 5th Av., Cor. 40th St., New York.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

30TH AVE. STORE, Bet. 47th and 48th Sts.; single store and basement; rent, $42 per month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $22 UP. UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST. MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE. SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 340 BROADWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR AND FULL CLUB SERVICE. 414-416 MADISON AV., at 48th St. RENTS, $720-$1,080. Douglas L. Eilman & Co., on premises.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet elevator apartment, four rooms and bath; nicely furnished; bargain to reliable party. $75.

57TH ST., 91 EAST.—6 rooms; steam heat, electric light; all improvements; $57.

Corner apartment, 5th Av.; 2 rooms, bath. Phone Murray Hill 3800. Extension 128.

Unfurnished—West Side.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome two or three room suite non-housekeeping; high class; references.

180TH ST., 680 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $42; 6 rooms sublet, $50. Inquire Supt.

Brooklyn.

STUDIO apartment, large living room, bedroom, kitchenette and bath; Columbia Heights section; 10 minutes from Wall St.; two short blocks from subway; $37.50; sublease; very desirable. O 79 Times.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED.
The Fal-Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 4883.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. CLARK REALTY, 39 E. 42. Vanderpult 7430.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Handsome parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125.

Furnished—Well-furnished.

80TH, 167 WEST.—Well-furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath; reference. Holland.

518T, 15 WEST.—To sublet, a furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath. Apt. 8 west.

137TH, 611 WEST, Apartment 54.—Three-room suite, newly and completely furnished for housekeeping; two rooms facing drive.

156TH ST., 605 WEST.—An ideal five-room apartment; well furnished; plenty sunshine; wonderful outlook; southern exposure; rent to May 1; reasonable. Telephone 4670 Audubon. Apartment 62.

BROADWAY, in 70's.—8 beautiful rooms and bath; immediate possession; long or short lease; beautifully furnished, all improvements, southern exposure. Col. 5264. Apt. 33.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 388.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; $100; front.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED Apartments, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Vanderbilt—4185.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th St., (Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.)—Newly furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all night maid, telephone, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $60 to $130 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

THE LUDDINGTON, 205 WEST 101ST ST., (3 doors from Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished apartment; 6-7 large, warm rooms; large kitchen, shower bath, included; strictly high-class; $100-$135 monthly; immediate possession; all night elevator, telephone, and maid service. Phone 9375 River.

THREE large outside rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished mahogany Colonial furniture, and rugs; southern exposure. Owner, 140 West 34th.

TO RENT.—Comfortably furnished light room apartment on Riverside Drive. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive. Tel. Audubon 5400.

TWO ROOMS, bath, shower, kitchenette. Inquire 745 West End Av. Telephone 8093 Riverside.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loten H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

197TH, 149 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large comfortable front room; southern exposure; parlor floor; block subway; reference.

38TH, 156 EAST.
A comfortable room; wholesome meals.

618T ST., 150 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, steam heat, hot water, excellent table. Weinberg.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; electricity, phone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; southern exposure; table guests.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

72D, 129 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with private bath, one flight; references exchanged; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable home; near "L," surface; reference.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable room, fourth floor, with board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; DELICIOUS HOME COOKING.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM.
Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new; high-type furnishings, pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (THE GEORGIAN.)
Rooms, board and general services are kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

90TH ST, 512 WEST.—Charming house, accessible, quiet neighborhood; exceptional accommodations for couple appreciating refined surroundings and service.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, well heated; excellent cuisine; L; table boarders.

97TH ST, Broadway.—2 large, light rooms; congenial surroundings; excellent table. Telephone 9811 River, 7B.

100TH, 216 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Private American family can accommodate 1 or 2 gentlemen in high-class apartment. Hurt, 12C, Riverside 5829.

102D, 244 WEST.—Adult family desiring suite; refined private home; apply; references.

125TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.,) The Columbia.—Pleasant, well-heated rooms; good board; Christian home. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

118, 147 WEST.—Room, suitable one, two; refined private boarding house; moderate. Raehr.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Room, suitable one, two; refined private boarding house; moderate. Raehr.

180TH, 61 WEST.—Ideal block, homelike in every respect; attractive rooms; home cooking.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Nice healthy location, "The Audubon"; few bright rooms; excellent board; very reasonable. Telephone 9757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive rooms in exclusive boarding house; running water. Phone 9057 Schuyler. Stein.

WEST END AV., 270, cor. 73d, opposite Schwab mansion.—Large, handsome corner house, with elevator; large room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, sunny room; best home table; steam, electricity.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOM wanted by a lady teacher, in private family, situated west side, between 70th and 100th Sts. O 26 Times.

TWO American girls wish home with refined French family; references. S 117 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

117TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant large room, suitable two; steam heat; southern exposure.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, large room, running water; also single room, (adjacent to bath.)

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite; room with piano; single room; running water.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room; month, $55; year lease; references.

78TH ST., EAST.—Suite, large rooms; bachelor, married couple; breakfast optional. Phone Lenox 4993.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large and medium, en suite, with and without private baths, steam, electricity; private house; references.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Large back parlor, modern conveniences; open grate fire; telephone; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

21ST, 251 WEST.—Comfortable room; bath; steam heat; private family; $3. Brown.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

40TH, 60 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, high-class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, all conveniences; bath, telephone; gentlemen only.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; comfortable; telephone; $2.50, $3, $4.

56TH, 310 WEST.—Pleasant room, southern exposure; suitable for one or two business gentlemen; private house; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, bath adjoining; also handsome room with piano.

59TH, 350 WEST.—Large, heated private bath; southern exposure; telephone, continuous hot water.

59TH, 226 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen; breakfast optional. Jones.

66TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room, facing Park; reasonable Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms in handsome private apartment; elevator; all conveniences.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, with or without bath; private house.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Rooms; private bath; newly decorated, opened; telephone; central location.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman. December.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room; lavatory; business man; appointment only. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Medium sized front room; bedroom floor; telephone; reference.

71ST, 125 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ENTIRE FIRST-FLOOR EXTENSION; BATH, KITCHENETTE; ELECTRICITY, STEAM.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. Call mornings or evenings.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Attractive southern room, rear, one flight; improvements; private bath, tiled.

72D, WEST, (near Park-subway.)—private family; large, well heated front room; shower, electricity, elevator; $10; breakfast. Col. 2061.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room and bath; heat, electricity; private house; reasonable; references. 1242 Columbus.

142 WEST 73D.
Elegant French home; entire floors; 2 and 3 spacious rooms; private baths.

75D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small or large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private family; high class.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished house; warm rooms; continuous hot water; $8-$10.

75TH, 226 WEST.—Sunny front room, suitable two; business men only. Anthony.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large southern room, twin beds, dressing room; also small room.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; floor with bath; electricity; continuous hot water.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room; also small; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 15 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; private bath; phone, electricity, hot water and steam heat.

77TH ST., 108 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, bath; refined New England Christian family; reasonable.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized front room; lavatory; references.

78TH, 128 WEST.—Real home; beautiful rooms; home comforts; electricity and telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, beautiful southern room; one flight; small room; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Medium room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; also smaller room.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room, with front bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 111 WEST.—Large room; all accommodations; private family; references. Carroll, Schuyler 6588.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; bath, piano; references; private house. Klein.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; overlooking park; home comforts.

83D, 219 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, southern suite; steam, bath, telephone; gentlemen. Dunne.

84TH, 268 WEST, (Near West End.)—Outside rooms; electricity, lavatories; gentlemen; breakfast. Haskins.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms, hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

85TH, WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Southern exposure; electricity, elevator; private; references. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Medium-sized and single rooms, bath, electricity, suitable gentlemen.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

89TH 330 WEST.—Handsomely appointed house; large, small rooms; electric; telephone; steam.

93D, 265 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, suites, private baths; large closets, electrically lighted; electricity; high-class private house.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Large, warm, attractive rooms; all conveniences; relect; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

96TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive, sunny parlor; subway; electricity, phone; one flight. Brunnuman.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, southern exposure; bath; single, en suite; continuous hot water, telephone; private house; convenient transportation.

97TH ST., 258 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience, shower, running water, high class elevator house. Tel 3494 River, Apt. 41.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished, large room; gentlemen.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 8.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Front or side; quiet home; gentleman; references. Benedict.

100TH, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room in private apartment for one or two gentlemen; new fireproof building. Hurt, 12C, Riverside 5829.

100TH, 201 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; phone; privileges, piano, $5 up. 2B, Hughes.

103TH, 204 WEST.—Type not ordinarily rented; elevator; transients; reference. Apt. 61.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 200 WEST.—Nice, large outside room; all conveniences. Apt. 6-N.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Attractive outside sunny room; shower bath. Apt. 31.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 34.)—Adjoining rooms; overlooking park; suitable for two.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; electric lights; bath; subway. Apt. 3.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; every convenience; select location; gentlemen.

121ST, 547 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

122D, 137 WEST.—Single, well-heated room; running water; private house; subway.

124TH, 505 WEST.—Large, sunny room; comfortably furnished; suitable one, two gentlemen; electricity; phone; elevator; moderate. Wiggins, 2-E.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable room, near bath; gentleman; well-kept apartment. Karlson.

130TH 156 WEST.—Large, sunny room; spacious closets; gentleman; $3; American family; references.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 86.)—Two rooms, comfortably furnished; one suitable two; subway.

137TH ST., 616 WEST.—Large, sunny, newly furnished; elevator, shower bath. Apart

NEW DEVICE MAKES AIRSHIPS FOOLPROOF

Capt. J. V. Martin Applies for Collier Trophy as a Result of His Invention.

HIS STABILIZER IS TESTED

Inventor Says He Has Discovered How to Keep Aeroplanes from Skidding.

Details of an aeroplane stabilizer which is expected to make the heavier-than-air machines practically "foolproof" were made public yesterday when Captain James V Martin, inventor of the device, applied to the Aero Club of America for the Collier Trophy, which is awarded annually for the greatest achievement in aviation in America during the last year.

Tests of the stabilizer, which is known as the Martin aerodynamic stabilizer, that have been taking place at Mineola, L. I., since Nov. 6, have demonstrated that an aeroplane may be flown with perfect safety with the lateral controls only connected with the device and the pilot devoting all his time to the rudder During the tests the usual ailerons which prevent "slide slipping" and "skidding," both of which are the dread of even the experienced pilot, were sealed and the military aeroplane used neither slipped nor skidded.

Hitherto the control of an aeroplane has been maintained by the ailerons, which are turned up or down as the machine flies, and the pressure of the air striking the wing-tip as it is deflected by the pilot maintains the aeroplane on an even keel. The ailerons, or wing-tips, are connected with the steering gear by wires and are operated by the pilot. In the case of the new Martin stabilizer there are no wires, the auxiliary planes of the stabilizer operating automatically according to the motions of the aeroplane, always bringing it to an even keel.

In the Mineola tests it was the first time that an aeroplane had been flown without the ailerons controlled by the pilot. Allan S. Adams, the aviator who flew the aeroplane during the tests of the new stabilizer, in his report, said:

"From the flights I have made on an aeroplane to test the workings of the Martin aerodynamic stablizer, the following facts have been established: The aeroplane remains in a horizontal position when a straight course is pursued and the aeroplane takes its own bank and holds it on a turn. I have tried in different ways to make the aeroplane slip or skid, but it refused to do so. As you know, I have spiraled with motor off from considerable heights.

"The stabilizer seems to care for any movement which an aviator could desire an aeroplane to make, and is quite sensitive to movements of the rudder."

Captain Martin, who is a veteran in aeronautics and who organized the first International aviation meet, said of his invention:

"The aeroplane in straight directional flight, whether progressing in a horizontal plane or ascending or descending, is maintained at all times in the lateral horizontal; gusts of wind are more quickly corrected by the stabilizer than is possible when the pilot controls; no tendency to roll is perceptible; the aeroplane is exceedingly sensitive to its vertical rudder and takes and holds a definite bank for every angle of the rudder; the aeroplane glides and spirals perfectly with motor cut out.

"The stabilizer is at least four times as powerful as the usual ailerons, and therefore can be reduced one-half in size and weight and still be sufficiently powerful. The aeroplane cannot be made to slip or skid."

The stabilizer consists of a combination of small vertical and horizontal planes which are attached to the ends of the top wings. It is operated by a small weight while the aeroplane is in flight.

The officials of the Aero Club will make a thorough investigation of the stabilizer and will consult with the army and navy aviation authorities as to its use. If it is found to be the greatest aeronautic achievement for the year Captain Martin will receive the Collier Trophy. Those who have received the trophy are Glenn H. Curtiss for the development of the hydro-aeroplane, Orville Wright for the Wright automatic stabilizer, Elmer A. Sperry and Lawrence B. Sperry for the Sperry automatic stabilizer, and W. Starling Burgess for his development of the inherently stable Burgess-Dunne hydroaeroplane.

PARALYSIS FUND "DRIVE."

Committee Plans to Raise $200,000 for Children by Thanksgiving.

The Committee on Appeal, which is raising a Thanksgiving fund for the victims of infantile paralysis in this city, begins this morning a vigorous three-day "drive" to raise by Thanksgiving Day the $250,000 needed for the proper care of the 5,000 children who have been left paralyzed. Advertisements in the newspapers have brought in thousands of small contributions, and the committee, of which Robert W. de Forest is Chairman, is much pleased. Fifty-two thousand dollars have been received so far.

Help from the churches and from several of the city's large stores will give a new impetus to the Committee's undertaking. All over the five boroughs clergymen yesterday told their congregations of the appeal, and explained that contributions should be sent to James H. Perkins, Treasurer, 55 Wall Street.

The National Special Aid Society of 250 Fifth Avenue, which is caring for 100 children suffering from infantile paralysis, announced yesterday that the society finds it necessary to divert funds intended for medical treatment to providing proper food and transportation facilities for many of the children from their homes to the clinic. The children, aged 4 months to 14 years, are regularly inspected at the clinic, and in addition receive home treatment from a corps of registered nurses employed by the society.

In the Peace and War Museum, which is to be opened to the public on Tuesday at the society's headquarters, at 250 Fifth Avenue, relics brought from the battlefields of Europe are to be included in the exhibit. This afternoon at the private view of the museum, addresses will be made at 4 o'clock by Mrs. William Alexander and by Le Baronne Huard.

MRS. MOSKOWITZ RETIRES.

Asked to Resign from Dress and Waist Association—Others Follow.

The Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, which employs 15,000 workers in 212 shops, has, through its Executive Committee, demanded and received the resignation of Mrs. Henry Moskowitz as head of the Advisory Department. In consequence, Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the association; J. J. Goldman, its President; Samuel Floersheimer, First Vice President; E. A. Jackson, Treasurer; H. S. Benedict, Secretary, and several members of the Executive Committee have also resigned.

It was the work of Mrs. Moskowitz to supervise such matters as hours, wages, and working conditions. She demanded a liberal policy and was supported by Mr. Goldman and Mr. Cohen.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee last Tuesday night, at which the faction opposed to Mrs. Moskowitz had a majority, a motion was adopted demanding her immediate withdrawal. The next day, when Mr. Cohen heard of the action, he wrote a letter of resignation, and was followed by the others. It was last year that representatives of the association, in co-operation with Mr. Cohen and Mrs. Moskowitz, conferred with the union and granted an increase in wages and changes in working conditions. A large element of the association opposed these changes and have chafed under them.

A statement issued yesterday by M. Stern, acting President of the association since the resignation of Mr. Goldman, said the elimination of Mrs. Moskowitz and Mr. Cohen would produce harmony. Of Mrs. Moskowitz, the statement said: "It is unimportant whether her resignation was voluntary or involuntary; the members of the association will have the benefit of her resignation."

Fire in Cargo of Italian Ship.

Spontaneous combustion ignited some paraffine in the forward hold of the steamship Regina d'Italia at the foot of Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and dock hands and crew, after trying to fight the fire for an hour, had to call the Fire Department. About $5,000 damage was done to the cargo, but it was said the ship would sail today as scheduled, for Italian ports. Fire Marshal Brophy said there was no ground for the rumor that a bomb had been employed to damage the ship.

COSTLY EGG BANNED BY CITY HOUSEWIVES

Continued from Page 1.

sponsible for high prices of all food products, but I believe that a series of household embargoes should be kept up for six or eight months. There is no doubt but that prices would go down sharply, if the housewives all over the country would co-operate to that end. They have shown their power by breaking speculative butter and meat markets two years ago.

"Starting Tuesday, let all housewives in this city buy no eggs or fewer eggs, except where they are needed for the aged, the infirm, the sick or children. Similar movements in different parts of the country will be co-ordinated within a few weeks, and nationwide embargoes on one product after another will make a great difference in the cost of living. If the price of eggs is not hit hard enough in two weeks, we can continue it beyond two weeks or go back to it later."

Meetings Called for Tuesday.

Meetings will be held on Tuesday at the Municipal Building by representatives of the National Woman's Movement, the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Consumers' League, and other consumers' organizations to devise methods to increase the effectiveness of the egg fast. The National Housewives' League will conduct its egg boycott independently.

Further schemes to hit the high cost of living were reported yesterday. One was to build a milk pasteurization plant in or near this city and another a law, suggested by Commissioner Hartigan, to reduce the length of time during which foods may be kept in cold storage. Commissioner Hartigan made yesterday a list of eleven schemes for anti-high price legislation which had been brought to his attention. They are as follows:

"1. The discussed project for an embargo on foodstuffs.

"2. The establishment of a national maximum price-fixing commission.

"3. The creation of a national commission to fix maximum prices on articles for export. This would be somewhat milder than an embargo, but would, it is argued, prevent export of foods except those which were selling at a reasonable price at home.

"4. Congressman G. Murray Hulbert's plan to insure the movement of food in case of a strike by forcing railroads to label food trains as such and by compelling railroad employes to handle food trains as they are now compelled to handle mail trains. Clauses of this law are intended to make it impossible for railroads to carry food by other than regular food-carrying trains.

Bill Aimed at Board of Trade.

"5. A bill to prevent paper speculation in food products. This law, which has been drafted by an Illinois Congressman, makes it a criminal offense to buy or sell foodstuffs except where the seller actually possesses the foodstuffs and actually delivers them to the buyer. This is aimed directly, Commissioner Hartigan said, at the Chicago Board of Trade.

"6. The terminal market plan of the City of New York.

"7. The bill to create a Department of Markets.

"8. The plan to establish a city pasteurization plant for New York City's milk.

"9. A bill to give the New York State Public Service Commissions power over the movement of food trains in New York State the purpose of this being to force railroads to develop the food-producing resources of remote country districts. Commissioner Hartigan said some students of the food problem believed the failure of railroads in New York State to run local freight trains to pick up livestock and produce at small towns had discouraged livestock raising in the State and had cut off an important source of the food supply of New York City.

"10. The establishment of a municipal abattoir for New York City.

"11. The reduction of the period in which food can be kept in cold storage. Eggs can now be held ten months and butter twelve months. Commissioner Hartigan proposes a law forbidding the storing of eggs more than three months and butter more than four months."

At 76 Pair Are Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Martha Wigglesworth, 76 years old, of New Britain, was married today to her long-time sweetheart, Stephen Hibbard, also 76, a farmer in Hartland. Five days ago Mrs. Wigglesworth motored from her New Britain home to Hartland, where a marriage license was obtained, but the East Hartland minister who was desired to perform the ceremony was out of town.

The ceremony was performed today by the Rev. Robert Thorne, pastor of the West Hartland Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard went to Mr. Hibbard's home, Seclusion, on the banks of the Farmington River.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAN-A-CEA WATER will help relieve stomach disorders

Sip a glass or two of this delicious mineral spring water with your meals to help relieve indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

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For Thanksgiving
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Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
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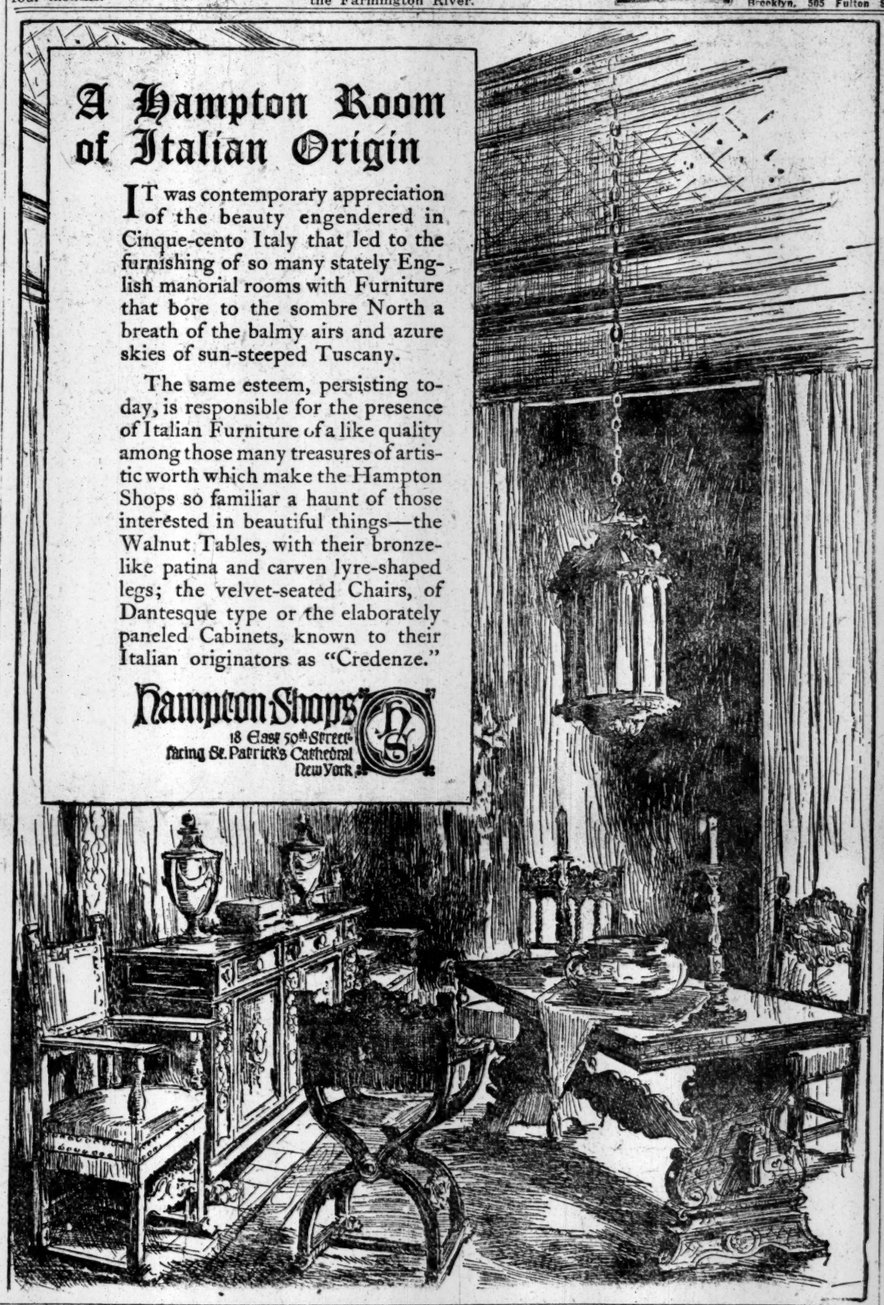
A Hampton Room of Italian Origin

IT was contemporary appreciation of the beauty engendered in Cinque-cento Italy that led to the furnishing of so many stately English manorial rooms with Furniture that bore to the sombre North a breath of the balmy airs and azure skies of sun-steeped Tuscany.

The same esteem, persisting today, is responsible for the presence of Italian Furniture of a like quality among those many treasures of artistic worth which make the Hampton Shops so familiar a haunt of those interested in beautiful things—the Walnut Tables, with their bronze-like patina and carven lyre-shaped legs; the velvet-seated Chairs, of Dantesque type or the elaborately paneled Cabinets, known to their Italian originators as "Credenze."



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New York

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Full Dress suits—silk lined throughout, $45 Tuxedo suits $40. Cutaway suits $38 English trousers $7 to $10. Silk lined overcoats $30.

We have a special line of imported and domestic suitings, well worth considering, that we are making up for $25.

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It only goes to show that a four-cylinder motor—when it is built right—is the only safe and sane motor.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A706515, for 10 shares Canadian Pacific Railway common stock, issued in the name of Edward W. Connolly, and by him assigned to Mrs. M. E. Chisholm, has been lost in the mails between Truro and Halifax, Canada. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped with the transfer agents, the Bank of Montreal, New York, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate said certificate.

LOST—Platinum and gold link bracelet, with five diamonds, Friday morning, between 700 West 179th St. and 400 West 160th St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Telephone Audubon 6570, Apartment 7A.

LOST—Between 375 Park Av., Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and Metropolitan Opera House, brooch, large yellow diamond, surrounded by white diamonds; $1,000 reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon at Army and Navy football game, at Speedway entrance to Polo Ground, a pointed fox neckpiece. Reward if returned to J. N. Steele, 829 Park Av., or telephone Lenox 4513.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, between Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, and 48th St. Theatre, New York; reward. Charles L. Gilbert, Nostrand Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday in New Haven, near Yale Bowl, lady's gold and flowered bag; contains small amount of money, handkerchief, newspaper clippings; reward if returned to 58 West 47th.

LOST—Sunday, at or near Broadway and 99th St., or on Broadway car, southbound, a ring composed of dragon, with diamond set in mouth and ruby in eye; reward. Fassett, 32 West 40th.

LOST—Gold and platinum bar pin with sapphire setting, in Stern Brothers' misses' department. Reward if returned to Miss Egan, 57 West 75th.

LOST—Saturday, between Waldorf and 14 East 60th St., pair of diamond and pearl stickpins joined by gold chain. Reward at 14 East 60th.

LOST—At Knickerbocker Hotel Saturday evening, a ring, pearls surrounded by diamonds; reward. 1,233 Dean St., Brooklyn. Phone 7055 Bedford.

LOST.—Black leather pocketbook, Fulton St. or Broadway; contents gold watch, papers, keys; sentimental value. Schottman, 221 West 135th St.

LOST—Near 42d St., Lexington Av., Saturday morning, small pearl and diamond bar; reward if returned to Mrs. Adrian Lambert, 168 East 71st.

LOST—Gold cigarette case; name and address inside. Return to Room 522, 61 Broadway, for liberal reward.

LOST—At Army and Navy game, Saturday, crossed fox neck fur; return to University Club; liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, 35th, 5th Av., or 40th, between 3d Av. and Broadway; reward. H. K., 145 East 35th.

LOST.—Saturday U. S. Naval Academy class ring; reward if returned to Lieut. Jos. J. Broshek, Battleship Oklahoma.

LOST—In Hotel Biltmore, diamond crescent pin; liberal reward if returned to cashier Biltmore Hotel.

RECEIPT LOST.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay Office, No. 4177, dated Nov. 4, 1916, for 135 .06-100 ounces gold bullion, payable to Brod & Co. or order, has been lost; payment has been stopped at the Assay Office, Nov. 25, 1916.
BROD & CO.,
170 Broadway.

REWARD.—Diamond cuff link, subway, below 96th St., Nov. 24, 9 to 10 A. M. Bloom, 44 East 25th St. Madison Square 8690.

$50 REWARD
for gold meshbag and contents, clasp of sapphires, lost Thursday evening in Aeolian Hall. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond and sapphire butterfly brooch lost Polo Grounds Saturday. Lost Articles, Hotel McAlpin.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Irish terrier, about 9 years old; no collar; very rough hair. Reward if returned to C. N. Bliss, Jr., Westbury, L. I.

LOST—Chow Chow, (Red;) rather short tail; 10 months old. 18 East 90th. 'Phone Lenox 7493; reward.

LOST—Light-gray Angora cat; liberal reward. C. D. H. Brower, 314 West 91st St.